

800 DEAD AT SEA Ferry Tragedy Remains a Puzzle



A survivor of the sinking of the ferry Estonia after his arrival Wednesday in Turku, Finland, on a rescue helicopter.

Why Did 'Well-Kept' Vessel Sink in Baltic?

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — At the end of a long and sorrowful day, the owners of a Baltic Sea ferry that sank off Finland on Wednesday, killing more than 800 people, defended the vessel's seaworthiness but were unable to offer an immediate explanation for the worst maritime disaster in Europe since World War II.

Of the 964 passengers and crew members on the Estonia, 141 had been rescued by Wednesday night. Forty-two bodies had been recovered, and the others were presumed dead.

An official of Estline, a joint Swedish-Estonian company that operated the ferry,

which foundered on a crossing from the Estonian capital of Tallinn to Stockholm, promised to find "the technical reason for this terrible catastrophe." The official acknowledged that the Estonia had left Tallinn with winds forecast to be 65 kilometers an hour (40 miles an hour).

"O.K., this is stormy weather, but normally this would be no problem for the Estonia," said Carl-Gustaf Ackermalm, the director of traffic for Estline. He added, "She has sailed in much worse weather than this."

Initial speculation focused on possibly defective seals on a door on the car deck, but maritime officials in Sweden appeared to dismiss this possibility. One of them

said that two Swedish inspectors had concluded that the Estonia was "a well-kept ship."

Rescue officials broke off a huge air and sea search for more survivors Wednesday evening as darkness fell, and they planned to resume Thursday morning.

A crew member of the ferry said that while it was in the middle of the Baltic Sea, water started pouring through the front cargo door. The ferry sank quickly.

A port spokesman in Tallinn said the Estonia's main engines appeared to have cut out, adding, "My understanding is that for some reason the main engines stopped."

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Survivors Tell Of Fleeing — There Was No Time to Think

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — "We are sinking," the ferry Estonia radioed in its final SOS, and then: "The engines have stopped!" Hundreds of passengers had no time to save themselves from the deadly cold waters of the Baltic Sea.

An account of the ship's final minutes was compiled from survivors' initial accounts and various news reports:

At 7 P.M. local time (1700 GMT), the 14-year-old ferry leaves the dock in Tallinn, the Estonian capital, bound for Stockholm with nearly 1,000 people on board. Most of the passengers are Swedes, many aboard for the pleasure of its smorgasbord, its indoor pool and the live music and dancing at the Baltic Bar.

About an hour and a half later, the 15,600-ton ferry runs into heavy weather. The band soon stops playing, because the ship is swaying heavily in 6-meter (nearly 20-foot) waves.

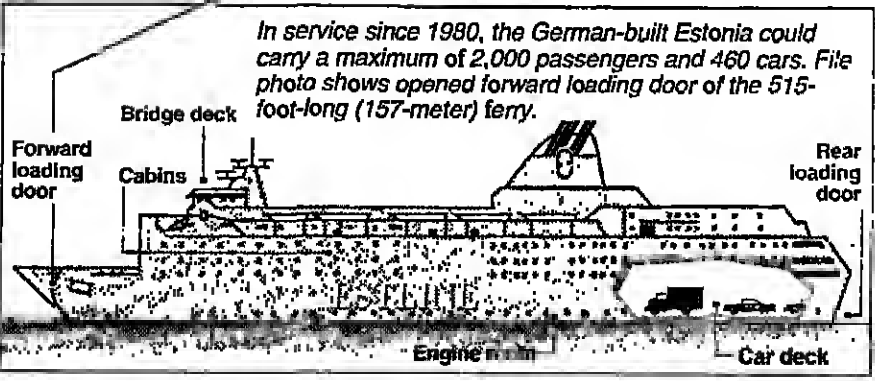
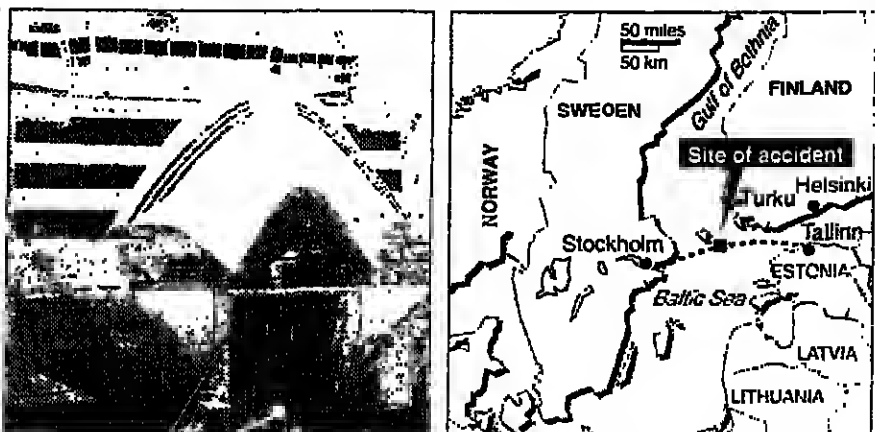
Many of the passengers retire, some to cabins nine decks below the bridge, to sleep out the rest of the 370-kilometer (230-mile) journey.

The first signs of trouble come about 5½ hours after departure. An engineer, Henrik Sillaste, notices on closed-circuit television that water is coming in from a forward door. He and fellow engine room workers think it is rain water and turn on bilge pumps.

Some survivors say later that they heard a loud crashing sound, perhaps a big wave hitting the ship. The ship sends its first Mayday message.

About 15 minutes later, the pumps are overwhelmed. The 28 trucks, two buses and several cars in the hold are inundated. The 157-meter ferry begins listing to port from the weight of the water.

"The water reached my knees," said Mr. Sillaste.



In service since 1980, the German-built Estonia could carry a maximum of 2,000 passengers and 460 cars. File photo shows opened forward loading door of the 515-foot-long (157-meter) ferry.

People dash up stairs to the decks where lifeboats are stored. For those on the lower decks, the climb is arduous. The weak and elderly are left behind.

At about 1:55 A.M. local time, the Estonia is listing 30 degrees off center, and two of the ship's four engines shut off. Mr. Sillaste and his two comrades abandon the engine room, climbing for their lives up a shaft.

Neeme Kaik, an Estonian, is on an upper deck, where crew members are helping people into lifeboats. "I grabbed a life jacket myself," he said, "and then the boat fell on its left side completely, with the smokestack hitting the water."

At 2 A.M., the ship sinks, stern-first, in waters more than 60 meters deep. Forty covered lifeboats make it into the turbulent 12-degree centigrade (54-degree Fahrenheit) water.

Nearly seven hours after the sinking, the first survivor arrives by helicopter at Hango, on the Finnish coast. A few hours later, bruised, dazed and shocked, several emerge from hospital emergency rooms to talk.

"There was no time to think," said a deck hand, Silver Linde. "I just ran, ran, ran. I just don't understand it. It was a very good ship, a beautiful liner."

The survivors said they had been treated for hypothermia and water inhalation. One patient had a body temperature of only 26 degrees centigrade (79 Fahrenheit) when rescued.

"The noise woke me up, and I could feel the ship was listing," said Einar Kukki, 32, a second mate who was on board the ship for training. "I ran up on deck, put on a life vest and gave vests to others. Then I began

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Battle Sea Tragedy

Roll-on, roll-off ships like the Estonia are inherently unstable, experts say. Swedes were stunned by the deaths of hundreds of their compatriots. Cheap shopping has attracted Swedes to Estonia since the Soviet collapse.

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A Ruling Party Leader Is Slain in Mexico

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — The secretary-general of Mexico's ruling party, José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, was assassinated Wednesday in another blow to the country's attempt to gain an image of stability.

A young man was arrested at the scene but officials gave no identity or motive.

The killing shocked officials who are still recovering from the March 23 assassination of the ruling party presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, who was shot at a Tijuana campaign rally. His successor, Ernesto Zedillo, won the Aug. 21 presidential election and takes power Dec. 1.

Mexico had been shaken this year not only by Mr. Colosio's killing and the New Year's uprising by rebels in southern Mexico, but also by a wave of kidnappings of businessmen and narcotics-related violence.

Deputy Attorney General Mario Ruiz Massieu, the slain man's brother, announced the death. He is in charge of prosecuting drug traffickers for the federal attorney general's office.

Dr. Felipe Maldonado Campos, director of the Hospital Español where the

victim was taken after the 9:30 A.M. shooting, said at a news conference that a bullet entered the lower part of Mr. Ruiz Massieu's neck and caused massive internal injuries and bleeding.

Mr. Ruiz Massieu, 48, was shot while leaving a breakfast banquet at a downtown hotel for newly elected Congress members from his Institutional Revolutionary Party.

The party's president, Ignacio Pichardo Pagaza, said a man approached Mr. Ruiz Massieu's car and shot him

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EU Court Rules Pensions Are Owed to Part-Timers

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Europe's part-time workers are entitled to participate in company pension plans, the European Court of Justice ruled Wednesday in a decision that could extend broad benefits to as many as 20 million workers. Employers warned that could add huge costs to business and price part-timers out of their jobs.

Separately, the court also ruled that companies could equalize pension benefits for men and women by requiring women to retire later, a decision that insurance industry experts said was very likely to accelerate the trend toward a common retirement age of 65.

But the court said women could not have their pension benefits downgraded retroactively, which industry experts said could cost employers in Britain alone £2 billion to £3 billion (\$3.2 billion to \$4.8 billion).

The decisions were among six landmark rulings handed down by the Luxembourg-based court that will define how employers must achieve equality in pensions for men and women. Employers called the rulings blindingly complex.

The two rulings on behalf of two Dutch part-time workers carried by far the biggest implications. The court said the women were entitled to participate in their

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Kiosk

START-2 Accord To Be Speeded

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin of Russia agreed Wednesday to speed up the dismantling of the nuclear arsenals of both nations.

The two leaders also signed agreements pledging closer economic and security cooperation.

Mr. Clinton said that he and Mr. Yeltsin had agreed to speed up the timetable of the START-2 agreement reached in 1993, which calls for reducing long-range nuclear warheads to 3,000-3,500 by year 2003. Mr. Clinton said that the two countries would begin to dismantle the warheads as soon as that agreement is ratified "instead of taking the nine years allowed."

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After Ames, Congress Rethinks the CIA

By Tim Weiner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Having concluded that the Central Intelligence Agency cannot ably chart its course in the post-Cold War world, Congress is creating an independent commission to rethink the agency's role and review its continued existence in its present form.

The new commission, being formed despite active opposition by the CIA's leaders and passive resistance from the White House, will have a broad mandate, extending to the very existence of the CIA and the nation's 11 other military and civilian intelligence agencies.

In effect, Congress is forcing the CIA to

become something like a company undergoing a court-supervised bankruptcy reorganization.

"The place just needs a total overhaul," said Senator Arlen Specter, a Pennsylvania Republican who has served six years on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and will be its senior Republican in January.

The CIA's budget, which is secret, has been estimated at \$3 billion a year; by comparison, the State Department's is about \$2 billion.

The 17-member commission was conceived by Senator John Warner of Virginia, now the committee's senior Republican. It will be led by former Defense Secretary

Les Aspin, who heads the president's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, traditionally an obscure panel. Nine members will be named by the president, eight by Congress.

"We have got to determine, whether there is at the CIA a cultural isolation from the way business is conducted in the United States and the United States government," Senator Warner said. He said he was confident that the commission would not "slash and burn."

Others in Congress and at the CIA are not so sure. Even before the arrest of Aldrich H. Ames, the mole for Moscow

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India Travelers Could Face Quarantine

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Travelers arriving from India with a fever, chills, chest pains or a cough could face several days in an isolation room under international plague regulations, the World Health Organization warned Wednesday.

The warning came as cases of plague multiplied across India and countries around the world stepped up screening of passengers at ports and airports. The organization said it had reminded the Indian government and other nations that people leaving or arriving from an epidemic zone can legally be detained for up to six days, the incubation period of plague.

Experts said that it would be up to airport health authorities to decide whether symptoms were serious enough to warrant a suspected victim's being isolated. They said criteria at different airports would not always be the same. But doctors have authority to isolate passengers under international regulations signed by most of the world's governments.

Many governments are screening passengers arriving from India, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar, which have large Indian immigrant populations, indefinitely suspended flights to and from India on Wednesday. Saudi Arabia ordered an Air India Boeing 747 bound for Jidda to turn back to Bombay with 245

passengers after the ban went into effect. Lebanon barred Indian nationals from entering the country.

Despite the tightened measures at airports, WHO said it was standing by an earlier recommendation that travelers need not delay plans to visit India.

WHO said governments do not have the right under international regulations to demand that passengers arriving from India be vaccinated against the plague, as Russia did on Tuesday. A WHO spokesman said the vaccine, an attenuated form of plague, should be given only to doctors, nurses and laboratory technicians.

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Newsstand Prices

Bahrain.....0.800 Din	Malta.....35 c.
Cyprus.....C. £1.00	Nigeria.....70.00 Naira
Denmark.....14.00 D.Kr.	Norway.....15 N.Kr.
Finland.....11 F.M.	Oman.....1,000 Riels
Gibraltar.....£0.85	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Great Britain.....£0.85	Rep. Ireland.....£1.00
India.....R. 1.00	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Jordan.....J.D. 500	South Africa.....R. 6
Kenya.....K.S.H. 150	U.A.E.....6.50 Dirh
Kuwait.....K.W.D. 1.00	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10
Zimbabwe.....Zim. \$20.00	

Dow Jones

Up	Down	15 Min	1 Day	1 Week	1 Month
15.14	13.48	113.49	113.49	113.49	113.49
3875.18	3875.18	3875.18	3875.18	3875.18	3875.18
Q 4 P M	Q 4 P M	Q 4 P M	Q 4 P M	Q 4 P M	Q 4 P M

Trib Index

Up	Down	15 Min	1 Day	1 Week	1 Month
15.14	13.48	113.49	113.49	113.49	113.49
3875.18	3875.18	3875.18	3875.18	3875.18	3875.18
Q 4 P M	Q 4 P M	Q 4 P M	Q 4 P M	Q 4 P M	Q 4 P M

The Dollar

Dollar	15 Min	1 Day	1 Week	1 Month
DM	1.5528	1.5432	1.5432	1.5432
Pound	1.5746	1.5787	1.5787	1.5787
Yen	99.00	98.12	98.12	98.12
FF	5.2955	5.2675	5.2675	5.2675

Unions' Strike Call Puts Berlusconi's Austerity Budget to Test

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — The government of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi faced a test of wills with the labor movement on Wednesday after union leaders called a general strike to protest an austerity budget they depicted as hitting the old and the sick.

The four-hour stoppage, set for Oct. 14, reflected a central dilemma for Mr. Berlusconi: To restore international confidence in the Italian economy he needs to show resolve in cutting back the country's vast over-spending; but to meet electoral pledges that there would be no fiscal punishment for economic change, he needs to persuade Italians that the budget is fair.

The budget, which still faces a rough ride in Parliament, is designed

to slice about \$30 billion off Italy's budget deficit so as to hold it at the equivalent of 9.2 billion, or 9 percent of the total value of Italy's annual economic output.

For the past two years, Italy has been struggling in vain to counter the legacy of the free-spending 1980s and to reduce the cost of generous social programs.

But the figures also highlight the first real challenge to Mr. Berlusconi's ability to manage Italy's heavily indebted economy after campaigning for office in part on his credentials as a successful entrepreneur.

Mr. Berlusconi's fractious coalition announced agreement on the budget after an eight-hour session ending at 6 A.M. on Wednesday. "I think we worked well," he said. He

had previously described the budget as "tough but fair."

The view was not shared by the labor unions. "This budget is iniquitous and inefficient," said Sergio Cofferati, head of one large labor union. "It is iniquitous because it hits the less well-off and inefficient because it will not be able to support economic growth."

Another union leader, Sergio d'Antoni, said: "This unfair budget will hit the weakest hardest."

A key issue in the budget negotiation has been Italy's generous but expensive pension system, where the government has sought to save \$3.3 billion by increasing the pensionable age and trimming benefits such as automatic pension increases to match inflation.

The authorities have sought to

save a further \$4 billion in another sensitive area — health care — by closing some small hospitals and increasing the cost to patients of the country's national health system.

Wildcat protests against the cost-cutting were reported in many parts of Italy, and strikers blocked off some highways to traffic.

The point of the general strike next month is to muster enough support to show Mr. Berlusconi and his coalition partners that they will lose political support by pursuing the deficit cuts.

The three-party coalition, made up of Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party, the neo-Fascist National Alliance and the federalist Northern League, has displayed remarkable unity so far over the budget debate, but remains divided on other issues.

The Northern League leader, Umberto Bossi, has assailed what he calls attempts by the prime minister to stack the state broadcasting company's three channels with political appointees so as to complement Mr. Berlusconi's ownership of Italy's main commercial networks.

Under the political system that prevailed before Mr. Berlusconi's rise to power in elections in March, editorial control of the three state networks was routinely parceled out between the dominant Christian Democrats, the Socialists and the former Communists.

But appointments to key programming positions since then have drawn protests from Mr. Berlusconi's critics and from journalists at the state-run channels that the prime minister is seeking to dominate all broadcasting.

WORLD BRIEFS

Shevardnadze Appears Set to Stay On

TBILISI, Georgia (Reuters) — Georgia's Parliament postponed its session Wednesday amid indications that a crisis over the threat by the head of state, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, to resign was being defused.

The parliamentary press center said the legislature would meet on Thursday and would discuss only scheduled matters. This appeared to indicate that the parliamentary majority, which supports Mr. Shevardnadze, had persuaded the former Soviet foreign minister to remain in office. Mr. Shevardnadze, fed up with repeated opposition calls for his resignation, said Tuesday that he would decide overnight whether to step down.

Opposition deputies blamed him for military and economic defeats. A year ago, he and his troops surrendered the Black Sea city of Sukhumi, the last government stronghold in Abkhazia, to regional secessionists who now control the province.

Attack on Khmer Rouge Kidnappers

KAMPOT, Cambodia (Reuters) — The Cambodian Army has launched a major attack on a mountain base where Khmer Rouge guerrillas have been holding three Western hostages since July, officers and soldiers said Wednesday.

Special forces units reached the sprawling village base Saturday but were repulsed by the guerrillas, who have apparently moved their captives to nearby caves, a sergeant who was wounded in the attack said. He said 6,000 government soldiers were taking part in the continuing assault.

The Khmer Rouge guerrillas are holding Mark Slater, 28, from Britain; Jean-Michel Braquet, 27, from France; and David Wilson, 29, from Australia, on Vme Mountain, 150 kilometers (95 miles) south of Phnom Penh. They are also holding three ethnic Vietnamese and an unknown number of Cambodians seized along with the Westerners in a July 26 train ambush in which 13 people were killed.

Rebels Kill 14 Sri Lankan Troops

COLOMBO (AP) — Tamil rebels killed 14 soldiers in eastern Sri Lanka on Wednesday, two weeks before a government team plans to hold peace talks with the insurgents, officials said.

Thirteen soldiers were ambushed and killed Wednesday morning in Tharukulam, 180 kilometers (110 miles) east of Colombo, and another soldier was killed in an attack Tuesday night, said Brigadier Gemunu Kulasinga, the military spokesman. No rebel casualties were immediately reported.

A four-member team of government officials is to visit the rebel-held northern town of Jaffna on Oct. 13 and 14 for the first peace talks in the 11-year insurrection since June 1990.

Correction

A Bloomberg Business News dispatch about Société Générale in Wednesday's editions, and a headline on the article, incorrectly characterized comments by Marc Vienot, the French bank's chairman. Mr. Vienot actually said, "1994 net profit will not be lower than 1993, but I can't say how much it will be."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Florida's Lure Wanes for Canadians

OTTAWA (APF) — Canadian travel to Florida has taken a "substantial downturn," partly because of fears of violence, according to figures made public by the government.

Statistics Canada said a combination of the declining value of the Canadian dollar, growing reports of violence against foreigners and increased health insurance costs had led to the decline.

The government agency said the number of visits of one night or more made by Canadians to Florida during the first three months of this year was \$27,000, a decline of 26 percent from the same quarter last year. The figures confirm a trend that began last year. In 1992 Canadians made a record 2.5 million visits to Florida and spent the equivalent of almost \$2 billion.

Greece ordered that private cars be kept out of central Athens for a day Thursday to fight smog blanketing the city. The Environment Ministry issued the order after pollution reached high levels, choking the city with a thick smog. (Reuters)

Hungary on Wednesday banned the sale of powdered paprika at markets and outdoor fairs after powder contaminated with lead made dozens of people ill. A government official said criminal gangs had "enriched" the paprika, a staple of Hungarian cooking, with a red anti-corrosive paint called minium, which contains massive amounts of lead. (Reuters)

A strike by about 1,600 Oslo airport personnel grounded most domestic and international flights in Norway on Wednesday, affecting 30,000 passengers, airline officials said. (Reuters)

France Is Accused Of Violating Ban On Rwanda Arms

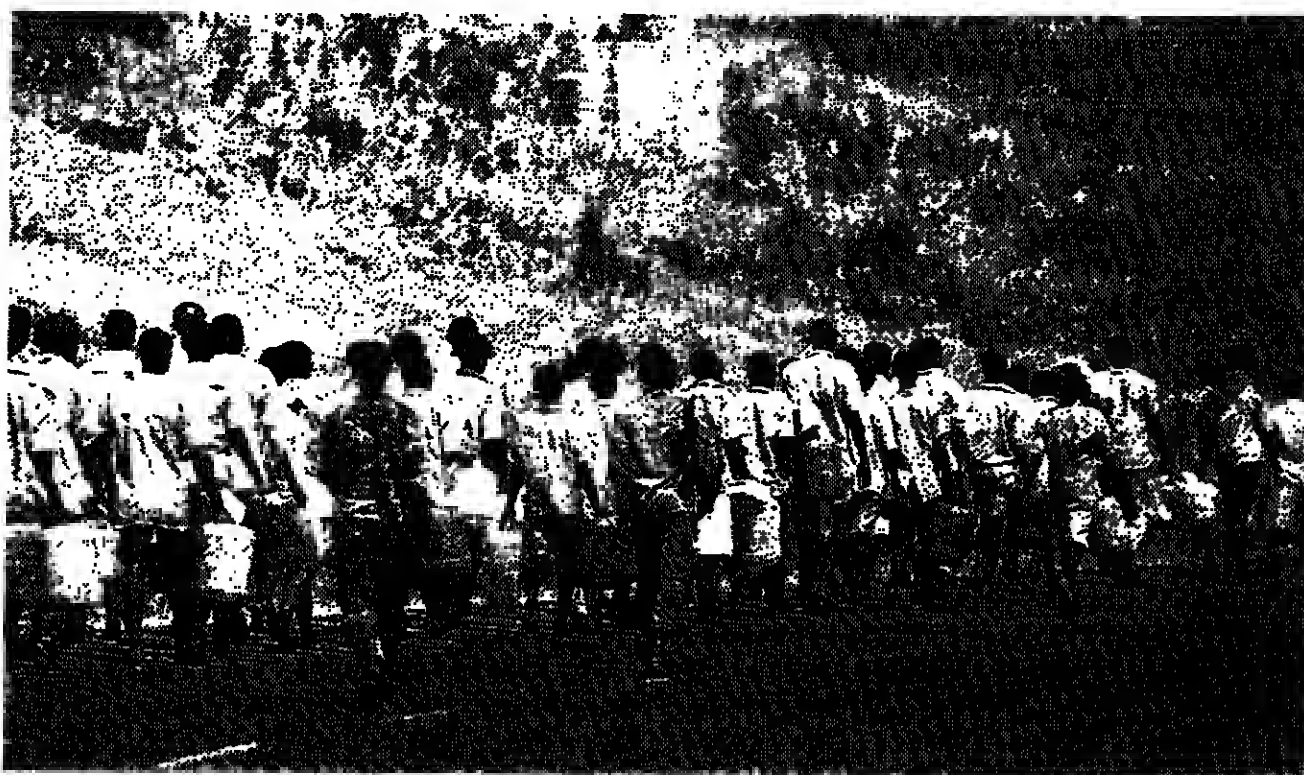
Agence France-Press

NAIROBI — The French secret service supplied weapons and ammunition to the Rwanda's Hutu-led armed forces well after the genocide of Tutsis had begun, in violation of an arms embargo on the African state, according to a report issued Thursday.

The publication by the London-based organization Africa Rights was sharply critical of the attitude of the international community and the United Nations on the Rwanda crisis, but singled out Paris.

The French secret service, the DGSE, and the French Ministry of Cooperation "were most active in supporting the interim government" set up after President Juvénal Habyarimana was killed when his aircraft was fired on and crashed April 6.

The publication said arms supplies acquired by the DGSE "certainly arrived in Rwanda as late as May."



Prisoners guarded by Rwanda Patriotic Front troops marching toward a river to fill their containers with water.

Rwandan Refugee Camps in Grip of Crime Wave

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

GOMA, Zaire — Weekly reports on security in the Rwandan refugee camps here have come to read more like the police log in a crime-infested city neighborhood, which is what the camps have become.

One day a Zairian soldier is hacked to death by a mob of refugees after he attempts to extort money. The next day, refugees set up a barricade on the road outside a camp and attack passing cars with stones, sticks and grenades. A refugee is slain because he speaks English and a Hutu mob suspects he might be a Tutsi infiltrator.

As cholera, hunger and despair have faded in the camps, and as the foreign relief workers have started meeting the basic needs, death has taken on a quicker, violent form.

The bodies still are laid out in the morning for collection, but the victims

now are targets of mob justice, revenge killings, campaigns of intimidation and control, or just blind rage.

"Most of the deaths we don't find out about," said Lyndall Sachs, a spokeswoman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, because they occur at night after foreigners have left.

An estimated half-million Rwandans were killed during three months of tribal slaughter that began in April, and most are said to have been members of Rwanda's Tutsi minority, slain by the hard-line Hutu government's armed forces and militias. The Hutu regime was ousted in July by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front, which now rules the country.

The mounting violence has led the UN agency to begin thinking of ways to redesign the camps, perhaps by breaking the larger ones into smaller units, and by coordinating a refugee internal-security network.

But Françoise Royer, a Canadian social worker at Katala, the largest camp, said recently: "It's very difficult in a big camp like this to establish security. We don't know how we're going to proceed."

She runs a new social service center at Katala, aimed primarily at protecting women and the elderly, that is sponsored by the international relief agency CARE. Able-bodied adults and Rwandan Boy Scouts help the weak and the aged collect their food and guard against its theft.

But most of the violence is more serious. Refugees have been hacked to death with machetes in the night, simply because they were rumored to be considering returning to Rwanda.

Reprisal killings and intimidation of those wanting to leave have become so prevalent that the United Nations has largely abandoned its earlier, highly visible

assistance of those who wanted to go home.

The agency suspended its repatriation activities altogether after reports surfaced last week that some of Rwanda's majority Hutus who did go home were being systematically executed by Patriotic Front soldiers. Front officials have denied this.

Those who have returned despite the intimidation are mostly refugees shunning any visible UN assistance. They avoid the border-crossing points and instead traverse the mountains to avoid detection. The United Nations estimates that more than 200,000 refugees have returned since July.

The UN agency puts Goma's camp population now at about 650,000 and says it is distributing food around Goma for about 300,000 refugees. There are another half-million refugees, mostly Hutus, around Bukavu to the south.

Pilots Were Drinking, Crash Survivor Says

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The pilots of a Taiwanese airliner that crashed last spring in Japan were drinking in the passenger cabin shortly before the accident, a survivor said Wednesday.

The survivor, Noriyasu Shirai, said he saw the pilots joking and drinking behind a curtain in a galley toward the front of the China Airlines plane.

Mr. Shirai was one of seven people who survived the April 26 crash, which killed 264 people in Japan's second-worst aviation accident.

"They were crouched down, talking and laughing and trying to hide their faces while they were drinking, so everyone thought it was strange," Mr. Shirai said.

"When I asked if it was all right for them to be drinking, the two people I believed were pilots hurried to-

ward the front of the plane," he said.

Police investigating the accident have said they found alcohol in the blood of both the pilot and co-pilot.

The pilot had 0.13 milligrams per milliliter of blood, while the co-pilot had 0.55 milligrams, the Aichi Prefect police spokesman, Masami Hioke, said Wednesday. The co-pilot's level exceeded Japan's definition of driving while drunk — 0.5 milligrams per milliliter.

The Airbus jet hurt into flames shortly after crashing in a failed landing attempt at Nagoya airport.

In a preliminary report, investigators said the inexperienced co-pilot was flying the plane at the time, and was struggling to land in the wrong mode while the jet's computerized controls were trying to abandon the landing and increase altitude.

2 Killed in Arson Attack in Germany

Reuters

BONN — A handicapped woman from the former Yugoslavia and her 11-year-old brother died Wednesday in an arson attack on a refugee camp in northwestern Germany, and the police began a search for the woman's former lover.

Two suspects, reportedly Turks, were arrested in Hamburg, 195 kilometers (120 miles) north of Herford, where the attack occurred, the police said.

Rolf Hannisch, spokesman for the federal prosecutor who has taken over the case, ruled out a racist motive in the attack. "We have reasons to believe in other motives," he said.

The police chief of Bielefeld, near Herford, said the police

had set up a dragnet to catch the dead woman's former lover, an ethnic Albanian from the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, who had threatened the 23-year-old woman in the past.

A Herford police spokesman said the arsonist apparently used fireworks to set off two 25-liter (6.5-gallon) cans filled with gasoline in the entrance to one of 40 makeshift homes.

China's Leader Elevates Allies to Key Posts

Reuters

BEIJING — The Communist Party chief, Jiang Zemin, strengthened his position at a party conclave that closed Wednesday, placing supporters in key posts.

Mr. Jiang's moves were made at a secret four-day plenary session of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

The official Xinhua press agency said that Huang Ju, a protégé of Mr. Jiang's and mayor of the party chief's power base of Shanghai, had been ele-

vated to full membership in the 21-member Politburo, the elite organ of party power.

Two Politburo members, Wu Bangguo, who is another of Mr. Jiang's protégés, and Jiang Chunyun, were given new powers as members of the party's Central Committee secretariat, Xinhua said.

Jiang Zemin, who last year assumed the national presidency, became party general secretary after the army crush the June 1989 Tiananmen student protests.

Jiang Zemin was seen at the time as the hand-picked successor to Deng Xiaoping, who has retired from all his posts but remains China's supreme leader despite his advanced age, 90, and reported declining health.

The party reshuffle was approved by the ruling Communist leadership at the secret conclave in Beijing.

In a shift from the plenums of recent years, the fourth plenum made politics and party-building — rather than economics — its focus.

Wednesday STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

Reviews from the world's most famous stages appear in the Stage/Entertainment pages — from London and New York theater to opera to symphony concerts conducted by renowned artists. Along with book and movie reviews, this section provides information on current entertainment options all over the world.

Every Wednesday in the International Herald Tribune.

Herald Tribune

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Brazil 1-800-889-8000	Germany 0130-0012	Lebanon 00-800-1211	Portugal 00-1-90	United Kingdom 00-412
Canada 1-800-524-1000	Greece 00-800-1211	Lithuania 1-800-624-8721	Puerto Rico 0080-012-77	U.S. Virgin Islands 000-412
Cayman Islands 000-0316	Honduras 00-800-1211	Mexico 001-800-444-1234	Romania 05-022-91-22	Venezuela 000-111-40
Chile 980-16-0001	Hungary 00-800-1211	Netherlands 001-800-674-7000	Russia 05-022-91-22	
Colombia 000-8012	India 001-800-674-7000	Netherlands Antilles 001-800-674-7000	Saudi Arabia 05-022-91-22	
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THE AMERICAS / TURNING TO THE STATES

A New Momentum For Health Reform

Soaring Costs of Medicaid Spur Innovation by States

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON — While health reform is dead in Washington, it is gaining momentum in many states, signaling that fundamental change is under way in the nation's health care system regardless of inaction by Congress.

President Bill Clinton promised this week that the fight for a comprehensive federal health bill was "far, far from over." But the president's ability to follow through is uncertain given the possibility that November's midterm elections may produce a more Republican Congress.

Therefore, many observers say, change is likely to be driven less by what Washington does than by the skyrocketing costs of caring for the poor under the Medicaid program and the tactics used by health maintenance organizations and insurance companies to cut medical spending.

Together, the pressures on state budgets and business profits are changing medical care on a level hardly envisioned when Mr. Clinton unveiled his proposals last year.

"States are much closer to the needs of the constituents, and states see the growth of Medicaid as being [in conflict with] other budgetary priorities, such as education, roads and welfare," said Carl Volpe, a health care associate at the National Governors' Association.

For state governments, the collapse of the effort to pass a national health bill this year is certain to add impetus to reform efforts, experts said.

Within hours of the announcement Monday that congressional Democrats were abandoning health legislation for this year, Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York announced plans to expand coverage to tens of thousands of uninsured people in his state, using savings obtained by cuts in Medicaid.

On Sept. 15, the Clinton administration authorized a state-wide "demonstration" in Florida that, if approved by the legislature, could extend health care coverage to 1.1 million uninsured people with incomes well above the poverty line.

Oregon, Tennessee, Hawaii, Kentucky and Rhode Island are already carrying out or will soon introduce programs that expand health coverage to hundreds of thousands of people not reached by Medicaid, the federal-state health program for certain categories of the poor.

A dozen other states either have applied for federal waivers of Medicaid law to allow such trials or are expected to ask for them soon. All told, millions of

uninsured could be given subsidized health policies through a state-based reform movement.

While a desire to ease the problem of the uninsured partly explains the multitude of state initiatives, the major reason appears to be fiscal. Faced with limits on borrowing and strong opposition to higher taxes, many governors are turning to "managed care" to stem the growth of their health budgets.

Most state Medicaid programs are run with questionable efficiency. By enrolling Medicaid recipients in commercial health plans that extract deep discounts from hospitals and doctors, state officials hope to save enough money to cover thousands more of the poor or near poor with the same amount of money.

As businesses enroll more of their employees in health maintenance organizations and other managed care arrangements, hospitals and physicians' groups have been handing together to gain leverage in negotiations with insurers over fees.

A wave of mergers is sweeping through the hospital industry. Some high-priced physicians find themselves excluded from the networks of powerful health maintenance organizations and insurance companies, and they have lost patients and earnings as a result.

This "managed care" revolution is not acclaimed by all, however. With the collapse of federal health reform, some doctors, teaching hospitals, rural health clinics and certain groups of patients have been left with little federal protection against aspects of managed care that could adversely affect them.

Congress Unlikely to Set Haiti Deadline

By Thomas W. Lippman

and Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has urged Congress not to set a specific date for ending the U.S. military operation in Haiti, and despite a chilly reception appears to have enough support to fend off a mandatory withdrawal deadline.

Members of both parties have signaled that the initial success of the mission is not enough to overcome their anger at having been bypassed in the decision to send the expedition.

They said that they were seeking a formula that would reassert congressional authority over sending U.S. troops abroad without undermining the current mission in Haiti.

But senior members of both houses and in both parties indicated that they would not insist on a mandatory pullout date for U.S. armed forces.

Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, chairman of the foreign relations subcommittee on Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps affairs, said he believed there was "growing sentiment" against a withdrawal deadline, or at least

against one to remove the troops before March.

Senator Dodd said he believed second thoughts about setting a withdrawal date were growing, especially among Republicans, who he said were reluctant to ignore military advice against a deadline.

He said there was also a growing feeling that U.S. troops should be assured of having enough time so international forces could take over peacekeeping duties as smoothly as possible.

But he acknowledged that many senators were reluctant to face voters without having set a deadline.

House members also said they wanted to vote on Haiti in some way before adjournment next month.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted Wednesday to set a March 1 deadline, after which the administration would need congressional approval to continue. The measure was approved, 27 to 19, in a party-line vote.

All Republicans voted against it, saying it gave retroactive endorsement to President Bill Clinton's commitment of troops and permitted their presence there for too long a period.

The chairman, Lee H. Hamilton, Demo-

crat of Indiana, said earlier that setting a review date would not necessarily mean the troops would have to leave Haiti then. The administration would have an opportunity to persuade Congress to authorize a continuation.

Such a resolution, even if mandatory, would have little practical impact if the U.S. operation unfolds according to the schedule that is proposed by the administration.

At a Foreign Affairs Committee hearing, the first congressional hearing since the American troops landed in Haiti 10 days ago, Deputy Defense Secretary John M. Deutch and Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott ran into a barrage of complaints from members of both parties.

The lawmakers objected to the decision to send the troops without a congressional vote of approval, to the cost of the operation, and to what several members said was the dubious commitment to democracy of ousted Haitian president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Several said they were uncomfortable at what they described as an "emerging doctrine" of U.S. intervention on behalf of any elected leader in the Western Hemisphere who is overthrown.



CELEBRITY IN HER OWN RIGHT — Jo-Ellen Dimitrius, a jury consultant who has worked on several notorious cases, passing reporters at the Los Angeles courthouse where she is helping the defense in O.J. Simpson's murder trial. The judge ruled on Wednesday that he would not delay jury selection for a hearing on DNA evidence.

Haiti Moves To Open Debate on Amnesty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Under the protection of American soldiers, the Haitian Parliament was reopening Wednesday to debate an amnesty for the army officers who overthrew President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Eleven exiled Haitian lawmakers arrived in Port-au-Prince from Miami to attend the session. Before they left, several said that while they opposed an amnesty for the military rulers, they would go along with the move to ensure that the elected government to Haiti was restored.

U.S. officials who are here as part of the Operation Uphold Democracy insisted that they had no intention of intervening in the proceedings in Parliament.

"It is a Haitian institution and a Haitian convocation of Parliament," said the U.S. Embassy spokesman, Stanley Schragger. No U.S. soldiers would be allowed inside the building, he confirmed.

A declaration of amnesty for the bloody 1991 coup and the brutal human rights abuses that followed was part of the Sept. 18 agreement between the junta and an American delegation led by former President Jimmy Carter. The deal forestalled a U.S. invasion.

"Personally, I think amnesty is an immoral act," said Fritz Robert St. Paul, an exiled deputy. "But one of the conditions of the return of President Aristide is the amnesty. So we're going to do the sacrifice."

Mr. St. Paul and the 10 other returning legislators who fled Haiti after the coup have been living in self-imposed exile in the United States and Canada.

Some lawmakers threatened to resign or not to show up if U.S. troops are posted inside the legislature. The dominating foreign military presence is a sensitive issue in Haiti, a nation proud of being the first black republic.

"There will be no foreign soldiers within the Parliament building," said Frantz-Robert Monde, president of the 82-member Chamber of Deputies.

Senator Thomas Eddy Dupont, who did not plan to attend parliamentary session, called the U.S. occupation of Haiti's political institutions a "provocation."

"I once admired the bald eagle for its grace," he said. "Now I am struck by its rapacity. They came to reinforce our institutions. Now they are telling their death."

Eleven other senators who were elected during military rule will be barred from the session.

Other legislation on the agenda includes the separation of the police from the armed forces, its reorganization and retraining, and putting the police under civilian command. (AP, AFP)

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Republicans Replay Reagan's Promises

WASHINGTON — With flags waving, a band playing and a bank of television cameras rolling, Republican candidates for the House of Representatives mustered on the steps of the Capitol to sign a list of tax cuts and other measures that they promised to press in their first 100 days if they won control of the House in November. They called it their "contract with America."

In a way, it was a throwback to the Reagan era, with pledges of deep reductions in taxes for individuals and companies, a stronger military and a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget. In Reagan fashion, there was little mention of exactly where government spending would be cut so that the lower taxes would not worsen the budget deficit.

But the 10-point list of promises differed with the Reagan policies in one important respect: The social issues like abortion, gun control, school prayer and flag-burning that dominated Republican dogma in the 1980s were ignored.

Democrats derided the Republicans as fiscally irresponsible.

"All told," said Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri and the House majority leader, "their contract would blow a hole in the federal budget of roughly \$1 trillion."

But Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, who is in line to be Republican leader in the next Congress and speaker of the House if Republicans are in the majority, was not fazed by Democratic accusations that Republicans sought a free lunch — lower taxes with no way to pay for them.

He quoted Franklin D. Roosevelt: "We have nothing to fear but fear itself." He quoted Ronald Reagan: "We have every right to dream heroic dreams; after all, we are Americans." And he said that while it might be a heroic dream to think the budget could be balanced, it could be accomplished through "tremendous creativity and new effort."

The contract resembled a party platform: a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget in five years and a three-fifths vote of both houses of Congress to raise taxes; a tax credit of \$500 per child, regardless of the parents' income; a tax reduction for married couples; tax-free savings accounts; lower taxes for middle- and upper-income Social Security beneficiaries; tax breaks to help Americans buy insurance to cover long-term medical care; lower capital gains tax rates; more favorable depreciation rules for businesses; term limits for members of Congress; more applications of the death penalty; cuts in spending on welfare; tax incentives for adoption; a stronger military, and much, much more. (NYT)

Byrd Takes High Road Away from Upoar

WASHINGTON — The Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, has backed away from a potentially messy squabble with House Republicans by agreeing to relinquish most of the highway demonstration funds that had been earmarked for his home state.

Stung by House Republicans' criticism that he had greedily hoarded more than a quarter of all available 1995 demonstration monies for two West Virginia highway projects, Mr. Byrd returned \$55 million of the \$95 million that had been set aside for his state. Of the \$352 million of special highway funds, \$95 million had been allocated to West Virginia.

In response, Representative Frank R. Wolf, Republican of Virginia, said he would drop plans to seek a vote on the House floor this week to return the fiscal 1995 transportation spending bill to conference with instructions to strip out much of the funding for the West Virginia projects.

Most of those funds were to be used for construction of Corridor H, an east-west highway running across the state to Mr. Wolf's Northern Virginia district. Mr. Wolf tried to slash the \$95 million in conference, arguing that West Virginia was not capable of spending most of those funds in the coming years, but he was rebuffed by Senate leaders.

The Northern Virginia Republican sought back with an intense media attack on Mr. Byrd, charging that he was guilty of "greed," "highway robbery" and "abuse of power." Mr. Byrd blamed Mr. Wolf for "manipulating the facts." But fearing that Mr. Wolf's challenge could derail the transportation spending bill before the start of the new fiscal year, Mr. Byrd and the House Appropriations Committee chairman, David R. Okey, Democrat of Wisconsin, reached agreement Tuesday to slash West Virginia's allotment of demonstration funds.

As a compromise, the conferees pledged to "make every effort" to provide additional funds for Mr. Byrd's project in the future. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton on his relationship with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia: "I've spent more time with him than any other besides Kohl. He is always scrupulous about keeping his word to me, and I just like him. He's always trying to do the right thing. If you think someone is being honest, then it's a lot easier to work out your differences. We just get along." (AP)

Away From Politics

● John Wayne Bobbitt, who gained notoriety last year when his wife severed his penis, was sentenced to 30 days in jail in Las Vegas in his second domestic battery conviction this month. "One thing is apparent," the judge said, "and that is that you are a bully." Mr. Bobbitt, 27, served 12 days earlier this month for a separate assault that also involved his former fiancée, Kristina Elliott.

● Californians will be able to track the movements of the state's estimated 41,000 felony child molesters through dialing a "900" telephone number under legislation signed by Governor Pete Wilson. The law is the first of its kind in the nation to allow public access to information on sex offenders by way of the telephone system, the Republican governor said.

● NASA's second countdown for an environmental research flight by the shuttle Endeavour proceeded free of problems toward a Friday morning launch.

● Fifteen people who sued the tobacco industry may not recover damages for the costs of treating their cigarette habits, a federal judge ruled.

● A teenager is suing Michael Jackson for \$20 million, alleging he was struck by the pop star's van as Mr. Jackson fled a crowd of children outside a toy factory in Brazil. The federal lawsuit filed on behalf of Alberto de Paulo, 16, says Mr. Jackson promised financial help after the October 1993 crash, but only gave him a toy car.

AP, AFP, Reuters

Prospect of Korea Nuclear Pact Soon Fades

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — U.S. and North Korean negotiators held more than three hours of talks on Wednesday on restructuring Pyongyang's suspect nuclear program, with hopes declining that a deal could be struck this week.

Officials said the U.S. negotiator, Robert L. Gallucci, and the North Korean delegate, Kang Sok Ju, agreed to meet again Thursday.

A North Korean spokesman said the two sides had held "serious and businesslike discussions." The U.S. statement said there had been "an extensive exchange of views."

Mr. Gallucci made no additional comment when he left. Pyongyang's mission in Geneva, where the negotiations had gone into its sixth day.

After talks on Tuesday, the U.S. delegation said there had been "no progress." Diplomats said there were increasing signs that it would prove impossible to achieve a formal agreement this week, as had been hoped.

The United States wants North Korea to replace the

graphite-moderated nuclear reactors it is developing with light-water versions. Graphite-moderated reactors generate plutonium that can be used for nuclear arms, while light-water reactors produce little plutonium.

Differences at this stage of the talks are believed to center on a North Korean demand for a \$2 billion payment as additional compensation for dismantling its nuclear program.

Another issue, but one the United States had signaled it was ready to put off for now, is a demand that Pyongyang allow the inspection of two sites that could show whether it already has made nuclear devices.

Even if no detailed pact was reached now, diplomats said, a further round of talks is almost certain.

Perry in Madrid for Talks

Reuters

MADRID — The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, arrived Wednesday for talks with Spanish officials.

REPUBLICANS TAKE CONTROL OF U.S. SENATE

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In the matter of the Insolvency Act 1986

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The creditors of the above-named company are required, on or before 30 October 1994, to send in their full forenames and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Anthony James McMahon of KPMG Peat Marwick, PO Box 730, 20 Farringdon Street, London, EC4A 4PP, joint liquidator of the said company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said joint liquidators, are, personally or by their solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Date 21 September 1994

A.J. McMahon
Joint Liquidator

U.S. May Allow Russian Handguns

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bowing to Russia's desperate need for export earnings, the Clinton administration is moving toward a decision to let Moscow sell a famous Russian product in the United States: handguns.

As a result, the Makarov 9mm semiautomatic pistol, the favorite side arm of KGB spies and Cold War bad guys, may soon be available in gun stores.

An American gun importer has filed an application to sell as many as 7 million Russian firearms in the United States, and the administration is leaning toward approving at least part of the deal, officials said.

The decision is still being debated between the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which is hesitant to open U.S. gates to more inexpensive gun imports, and the State Department, which wants to give a break to President Boris N. Yeltsin, who is visiting Washington.

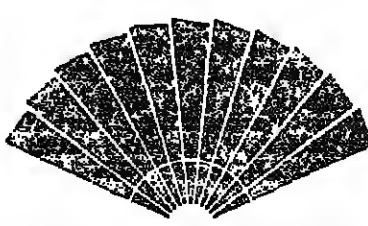
The administration has been putting pressure on Mr. Yeltsin to stop selling high-tech weapons to Iran and some U.S. officials see the handgun deal as a reasonable substitute.

"If we want them to listen to us on issues like Iran, we have to let them compete on the world market with products they can sell," a State Department official said.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Slippery Objectives in Haiti

One Clinton goal in Haiti is to provide enough stability for the Haitians to launch democracy. A second goal is to get out by prompt stages — scaling back from 15,000 to 2,000 soldiers and from U.S. to UN control after parliamentary elections in December, followed by full American withdrawal and a return to complete Haitian control after presidential elections a year hence. Stability and withdrawal — the early going undeniably the potentially frazzling inconsistency of these goals.

At first U.S. soldiers stood by uncertainly as Haitian police, ostensibly America's main partners, beat up demonstrators. That embarrassment was curtailed by giving American troops more assertive orders to protect Haitians as well as themselves. Many ordinary Haitians seem delighted finally to be shielded from their longtime tormentors. But while some have responded by handing over weapons, others respond by looting and threatening vengeance.

Eager for a low profile, the United States is being drawn toward a high one in defense of both sides. Even more will this be so when the dictator Raoul Cédras steps down and President Jean-Bertrand Aristide returns in mid-October. A quick start on weeding out and trying to train the security elements and subordinating them to political authority is the key.

A further requirement, daunting but unavoidable now that troops are there, is to crank up a Haitian political process. Washington is now reassembling and protecting the authentically elected Parliament. This will test whether Mr. Aristide can, as he must, show much more readiness to work with other political interests than he did before his exile. A litmus issue looms: whether to offer the military regime a narrow amnesty for its coup or a broad amnesty for its subsequent appalling human rights violations. The Cédras gang might earn gentler treatment if it cooperated in disarming all its thugs, in uniform and out.

Then, Haiti must be rebuilt, or at least assisted. Already American forces are delivering extra emergency supplies. The weapons buy-back program has an economic aspect. Bill Clinton has lifted the American sanctions pressing on the people, leaving in place those pressing on the elite. Every effort should be made to make Father Aristide the political beneficiary of the lifting of the remaining international sanctions. Economic cooperation with the elite, which admittedly is in a good position to provide logistical support for the occupation, should be held to a minimum. A broad range of Haitians must be drawn into the international planning for economic revival.

The American challenge is to monitor these functions and nudge them ahead, but not to take them over. Some in the U.S. Congress would enforce this formidable task by setting a date to terminate the occupation. In fact, public opinion and the administration's own anxieties already have it on a short tether. It would not help to deny its tactical flexibility to deal with the inevitable frustrations and surprises of a demanding mission.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arms: Yeltsin Has It Right

While the Pentagon seems to be deflecting President Bill Clinton from negotiating deeper cuts in U.S. and Russian nuclear arms, Russia's president, Boris Yeltsin, remains firmly on course. In a speech to the United Nations General Assembly, he urged further arms reductions — and more.

Mr. Yeltsin wants to speed up the talks to prohibit nuclear tests by having a global ban ready for signing by October 1995, the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. Mr. Clinton would be wise to join him in setting that target date and pressing to meet it. If the two leaders do not hit the accelerator, the talks are likely to stall.

Mr. Yeltsin also urged Britain, France and China to join the United States and Russia in nuclear reductions. They could start with a treaty to halt production of plutonium and weapons-grade uranium

and to bar production of warheads with nuclear material extracted from dismantled warheads.

Finally, Mr. Yeltsin favors more precise security guarantees as an inducement for states to remain nuclear-free. What would be useful is an agreement by the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China never to use or threaten to use nuclear arms against states that are observing treaties barring weapons of mass destruction.

Further arms cuts would alleviate concern about the theft or misuse of Russia's remaining nuclear weapons. They would also have a salutary effect on next year's conference to review the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. They would enable Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton to secure what they rightly want — unlimited extension of that treaty.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Vision in a Rear-View Mirror

More than 300 Republican candidates for the House of Representatives promised this week that, if elected, they will provide a positive new vision for their party and for America. The body and soul of this vision is to be found in 10 bills they plan to offer in the next session of Congress.

It is a vision that looks backward. Reaganism in a rear-view mirror. What this self-styled "Contract With America" says to voters is that these Republicans do not seek candidly.

Tote up the promises. Led by the minority whip, Newt Gingrich, this group of Republicans would balance the budget while adding to defense spending and cutting taxes on capital gains and Social Security benefits for wealthier recipients. They would also ease the tax burden on nonpoor families with children, corporate investment, retirement savings and the estates of wealthy families.

The Republicans, a deficit-conscious bunch until Ronald Reagan came along, estimate that their largesse would cost the Treasury about \$150 billion over five years. The White House puts the cost at \$800 billion. Even the White House estimate may be low. The Congressional Budget Office says it would take more than \$700 billion in budget cuts over five years to balance the existing budget — before the Republicans start hiking defense spending and cutting taxes.

The Republicans would keep costs in line by finding fat in federal programs, though the contract does not say where. Even if Congress adopted every one of these proposals — a politically preposterous prospect — the Republicans would be hundreds of billions shy of their promises.

Nor does the contract reflect a sense of fair play. The cut in the capital gains tax would largely benefit high-income families and, because it would also apply to profits on old investments, is not targeted to stimulate new investment.

The tax credit for children would yield nothing to families too poor to owe taxes. The Social Security tax cuts apply only to high-income families. Tax breaks for investment and savings, even if they favor the rich, can be defended. But they would have to be designed to boost productivity and be part of an overall package that spreads tax burdens fairly. By this standard, the Gingrich compact flunks.

The other bills making up this vision deal with issues from welfare to crime to long-term health care. Some are good, some bad, but most are presented honestly. This is not true of the economic nostrums.

The Republicans ought to admit that their programs would require cutting hundreds of billions out of about \$1.5 trillion in federal spending — thus slicing 20 percent or more out of every program from Social Security to the FBI. Mr. Gingrich promised a positive vision. What voters got was duplicitous propaganda.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

What Role for Japan in the UN?

Why is the Foreign Ministry so enthusiastic about Japan's plea for a seat on the United Nations Security Council?

For us, the question of what we can do is more important than just the act of getting a seat.

What kind of a role has Japan played in the United Nations in the past? Hasn't it often turned its back to the nuclear ban movement? Hasn't it only

been following the United States? Whether we like it or not, the Security Council determines the military action of the United Nations. Can Japan really refuse to take military action, while asking other countries to contribute?

"Yes," says the Japanese government. But, in the past, it has always modified the constitution to suit the reality instead of defending it. We are afraid it will happen again.

— Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

When China's Scarcities Become the World's Problem

By Lester R. Brown

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Will China have enough foreign exchange to import the grain it needs in coming years? Will the grain even be available?

If the premise underlying the growing demand for grain is a continuation of China's economic boom, there would likely be ample income from industrial exports to pay for needed imports. Buying wheat or corn at 1994 prices averaging \$150 a ton would require \$15 billion to meet an import need of 100 million tons.

Given the likely continuing growth in China's nonagricultural exports, importing 200 million tons of grain, or even 300 million tons, at current prices would be within economic range if the country's leaders were willing to use a modest share of their export earnings for this purpose. Of course, it would mean cutting back on imports of capital goods, which would diminish the inflow of technology needed to sustain the economic expansion.

The more difficult question is who could supply China with

grain on such a scale. The answer: no one. Since 1980, annual world grain exports have averaged about 200 million tons, of which close to half comes from the United States. But like China, the United States is suffering losses of cropland and irrigation water to nonfarm uses. Given the projected addition of 95 million to America's population over the next four decades, including both natural increase and immigration, America's exportable surplus may not increase at all.

With more than 100 countries already importing American grain, and with their import needs projected to climb, any exportable surplus is largely spoken for. For example, over the next 40 years Egypt's grain imports are projected to rise to 21 million tons, from 8 million in 1990, and Mexico's to 19 million tons from 6 million tons.

So no country or group of countries has the potential to fill more than a small fraction of

China's future food deficit. At the same time, huge deficits loom elsewhere in the world. Africa is expected to need 250 million tons of grain by 2030, 10 times current imports. The Indian subcontinent is expected to have a deficit several times larger than at present. Scores of countries with rapid population growth — among them Iran, Ethiopia and Nigeria — will face huge food deficits in the next few decades.

In such circumstances, China's requirements will cause fierce competition for limited exportable supplies, driving world grain prices far above familiar levels. The Chinese government might not be able to withstand the spreading public protest if food prices run out of control as they did early this year.

China may succeed in importing much more grain than it now does, but that success would have to come partly at the expense of less affluent societies. And, as

U.S. consumers find themselves competing with their Chinese counterparts for U.S.-produced grain, the political fallout could lead to pressure for export restrictions or even embargoes.

If a chain develops between world supply and demand for grain, rising prices will damp demand for food worldwide, reducing consumption among rich and poor. For the former, it will mean less fat-rich livestock products (and less cardiovascular disease), much as happened in the early 1940s in Britain when German submarines cut off grain shipments. But for the hundreds of millions of landless rural workers and urban poor who remain on the lower rungs of the global economic ladder, food consumption could well drop below the survival level.

The bottom line is that when China turns to world markets on an ongoing basis, its food scarcity will become the world's scarcity. Its shortages of cropland and water will become the world's shortages. Its failure to check population growth much more aggressively will affect everyone.

The economic future of China and the world outside are inextricably linked. A huge grain deficit in China will force other governments, however reluctantly, to reassess their populations and consumption policies.

It will probably not be in the devastation of Somalia, Haiti or Rwanda, but in the booming economy of China that we will see the inevitable collision between expanding human demand for food and the limits of some of Earth's basic systems. They include the capacity of ocean fisheries to produce seafood, of the hydrological cycle to supply fresh water, and of crops to use more fertilizer effectively.

The shock waves from this collision will reverberate throughout the world economy, with consequences that we can now only begin to foresee.

The writer is president of the Worldwatch Institute, an environmental research group. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

An Unpleasant Turn to Milosevic May Be the Only Way in Bosnia

By James G. Lowenstein

WASHINGTON — Bosnia is again at the precipice, and so are those countries whose interests have become engaged in this particular Balkan crisis.

There seems little question that with their continued refusal to accept the proposed 49-51 percent division of Bosnia, the Bosnian Serbs will renew the fighting. That may, in turn, increase pressure to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia unilaterally after the six-month delay requested by the Bosnian Muslims. The United Nations certainly will continue to refuse to do so. The French, British and Russians would then pull out their peacekeeping forces. Other contributing nations would have to follow suit.

In these circumstances, the war would become even more ferocious. Muslim countries might come to the aid of their Muslim brothers in Bosnia, and the conflict could spread.

It seems idle to believe that a Yugoslav Serbian quarantine of the Bosnian Serbs, no matter how well policed, will persuade them to accept the present proposal. As has been true in this war, the only effective pressure is military, and that only if force is applied. There is obviously no chance that military force will be employed against the Bosnian Serbs by the United States, the Europeans, NATO or the United Nations. Indeed, there is only one potential source, and that is Slobodan Milosevic's Serbia.

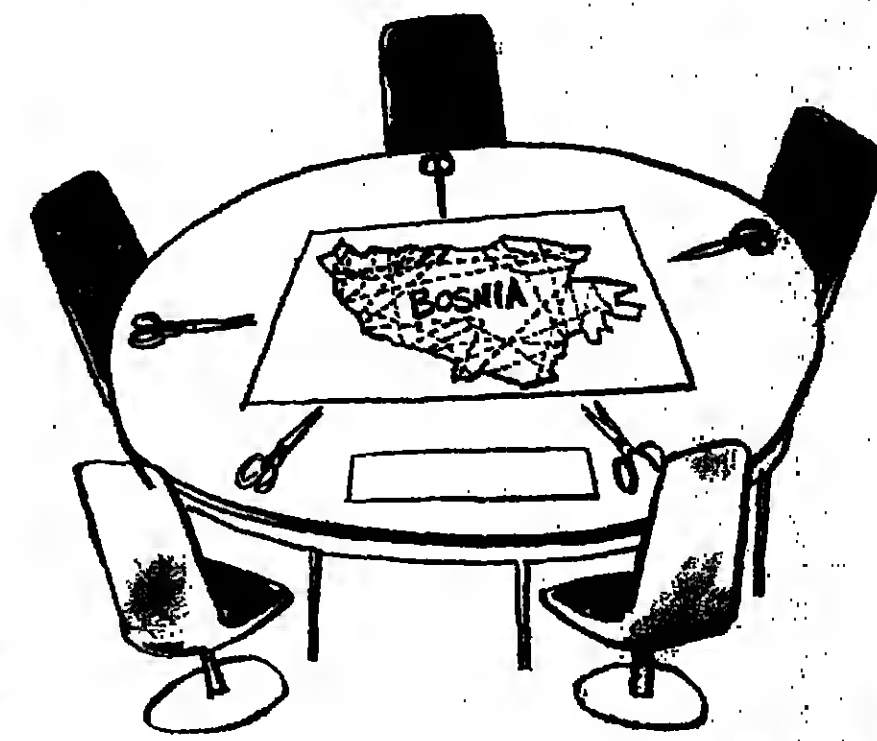
What if Mr. Milosevic were to send his army, the bulk of what used to be the

Yugoslav National Army, into Serbian Bosnia and incorporate it into the greater Serbia that has always been his objective? What if he committed himself at the same time to respect the 49-51 percent partition of Bosnia, enforcing that commitment with his army, and to agree to the internationalization of Sarajevo under the protection of United Nations forces?

The war would then be brought to an end. Admittedly, it would not be a just end. The dream of preserving a multiethnic Bosnian state would be shattered. Aggression and "ethnic cleansing" would remain unpunished. But the killing would finally end.

The Bosnian Muslims would have their own state, with boundaries to which they had agreed, if reluctantly. They would be spared the horrors of the renewal of a savage war in which they would be at a grievous military disadvantage, even if the embargo were eventually to be lifted. America's relations with its NATO allies, surely a major U.S. interest, would no longer be threatened by increasingly divergent policies.

Would Mr. Milosevic be willing to take an action opposed by his fellow Serbs in Bosnia who want more territory? And would he abide by the commitment to go no further and to permit Sarajevo to be internationalized? Surely, there are enough inducements available of both a positive and negative character. Mr. Milosevic wants economic sanctions lifted. He has a ruined economy to repair. He leads a state that is regarded as an international pariah. These



By FRANCIS CROW Syndicate

circumstances are not conducive to retaining power over the long run.

The United States, the European members of NATO, and the UN have never been willing to impose a settlement by force. If the war resumes, it is difficult to see how the situation on the ground would evolve to the point that the Bosnian Muslims would be able to achieve a more favorable agreement than the 51 to 49 percent division agreed to by all parties except the Bosnian Serbs.

It may not be the most palatable choice to have to turn to Slobodan Milosevic to solve a problem that he was most responsible for creating, but it may be the only way out for the Bosnian Muslims — and for everyone else as well.

The writer, a retired U.S. diplomat who served in Yugoslavia twice, is with ARCO Associates, a Washington consulting firm. He contributed this view to The Washington Post.

On the Gulf War, Carter's Citizen Diplomacy Was Way Out of Line

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The most startling fact to come out of Jimmy Carter's Haitian Interruption had nothing to do with Haiti. It had to do with Mr. Carter's lobbying of foreign governments to stop a sitting president from waging a war he believed to be in America's vital interest.

Little — too little — has been made of this disclosure from Mr. Carter in an interview with The New York Times (HT, Sept. 22). The Times relayed this historical unprecedented information to its readers on Sept. 21 in paragraph 34 of a 45-paragraph story.

Other newspapers and the broadcast media briefly mentioned Mr. Carter's account to The Times of his secret appeal to members of the United Nations Security Council in 1990 to deny President George Bush their support for Operation Desert Storm. But it then swiftly disappeared in follow-up coverage.

It should not disappear. Whatever you think of the results of his recent interventions on Haiti and North Korea — on balance I find them positive — what Mr. Carter did to undermine the legitimacy of an American-led attack on Iraqi forces occupying Kuwait was wrong. There Mr. Carter crossed a line that even the dimwitted Forrest Gump might have seen.

In Haiti a desperate President Bill Clinton authorized Mr. Carter to negotiate on his behalf. If Mr. Carter gave away too much, Mr. Clinton let him do it. The Georgian's asinine admission to Raoul Cédras that he was ashamed of Clinton policies toward Haiti ultimately harmed only Mr. Carter. If that bit of sharing by Mr. Carter helped avoid a perilous and misguided invasion, so be it.

Mr. Carter's citizen diplomacy

in North Korea was less felicitous. Invited to Pyongyang by Kim Il Sung, Mr. Carter made it clear to the State Department that he would go whether Mr. Clinton blessed his effort or not. With a political gun to his head, Mr. Clinton lukewarmly embraced Mr. Carter's mission to Pyongyang, where the ex-president misstated the terms of the deal the administration could tolerate.

But Mr. Carter helped push Washington and Pyongyang into a more productive dialogue. The administration now has an opportunity to discover if Mr. Kim's successors are interested in emerging from the paranoia and economic disaster of a half-century. That opportunity exists thanks to the persistence (Southern-speak for chutzpah) of the man from Plains, Georgia.

All of this is to say that I cut

Mr. Carter more slack as president and as ex-president than many do. His intelligence and decency made him an honorable misfit in Washington politics. His moralizing and stiffness made him an easy target for Republicans and media. One of the best things that can be said of Mr. Carter as president was that he made impressive enemies.

In the retirement America's voters awarded him, Mr. Carter seems to have become overly impressed with his own intelligence and decency. His self-esteem leads him into amazing demonstrations of confidence in his own judgment (Southern-speak for arrogance). It leads him into publicly criticizing the policies and judgment not only of his Republican successors but even the current Democratic foreign policy team drawn in large part from his own presidency.

Criticism is fine. But in the case

of Desert Storm, Mr. Carter did not simply write op-ed page pieces or give speeches to sway public opinion and get the American electorate to demand changes in policy. He actively promoted an alternative policy.

"I decided when President Bush went for the UN resolution to permit armed action, to try to block it, which was not appropriate perhaps. But I wrote every member of the UN Security Council except Mrs. Thatcher — I thought it was a waste of a stamp — and asked them not to vote for the resolution and I sent President Bush a copy, so I wouldn't go behind the president's back," Mr. Carter said.

Brent Scowcroft, Mr. Carter's national security adviser and a man with a good memory, tells me he has no recollection of Mr. Carter having communicated with the White House. Other ex-officials say that Mr. Bush and Mr. Scowcroft learned of the Carter initiative through diplomatic channels, not from Mr. Carter.

But that is not the point. The point is that ex-presidents of the United States are not private citizens. Congress has recognized this by appropriating taxpayers' money to provide for their protection, comfort and staff.

Discretion and common sense — in the form of recognizing that the United States has only one president at a time — would seem to be a minimal payoff.

The Washington Post.

You Really Have to Strain to Hear That 'Sucking Sound'

By Paul Krugman

STANFORD, California — Reports by international organizations are usually greeted with just deserved yawns. Occasionally, however, such a report is a leading indicator of a sea change in opinion.

Not long ago, the World Economic Forum — which every year draws the world's political and business elite to its conference in Davos, Switzerland — released its annual report on international competitiveness. The report made headlines because it demoted Japan and declared America the world's most competitive economy.

But the revealing part of the report lies in its introduction, which offers a seemingly clear vision of the global economic future. That vision, shared by many powerful people, is compelling and alarming. It is also nonsense.

The report finds that the spread of modern technology to newly industrializing nations is deindustrializing high-wage nations. Capital is flowing to Third World regions, and low-cost products in these countries are flooding world markets with cheap manufactured goods.

The report predicts that these trends will accelerate, service jobs will soon begin to follow the lost jobs in manufacturing and that the future of the high-wage nations offers a bleak choice between declining wages and rising unemployment.

This vision resonates with many

people. Yet as a description of what has happened in recent years, it is almost completely untrue.

Rapidly growing Third World economies have indeed increased their exports of manufactured goods. But today these exports absorb only about 1 percent of First World income. Moreover, Third World nations have also increased their imports.

Overall, the effect of Third World growth on the number of industrial jobs in Western nations has been minimal. Growing exports to the newly industrializing countries have created about as many jobs as growing imports have displaced.

What about capital flows? The numbers sound impressive. Last year, \$24 billion flowed to Mexico and \$11 billion to China.

The total movement of capital from advanced to developing nations was about \$60 billion. But though this sounds like a lot, it is pocket change in a world economy that invests more than \$4 trillion a year.

In other words, if the vision of a Western economy battered by low-wage competition is meant to describe today's world, it is a fantasy with hardly any basis.

Even if the vision does not describe the present, might it describe the future?

Well, growing exports of manufactured goods from South to

North will lead to a net loss of northern industrial jobs only if they are not matched by growth in exports from North to South.

The authors of the report evidently envision a future of large-scale Third World trade surpluses. But it is an unavoidable fact of accounting that a country that runs a trade surplus must also be a net investor in other countries.

So large-scale deindustrialization can take place only if low-wage nations are major exporters of capital to high-wage nations. This seems unlikely. In any case, it contradicts the rest of the story, which predicts huge capital flows into low-wage nations.

Thus, the vision offered by the competitiveness report conflicts not only with the facts but with itself. Yet it is a vision that a growing number of influential men and women seem to share. That is a dangerous trend.

Not everyone who worries about low-wage competition is a protectionist. Indeed, the authors of the world competitiveness report surely would claim to be champions of free trade.

Nonetheless, the fact that such ideas have become respectable — that much would be sophisticated opinion apparently now agrees with Ross Perot about the "great sucking sound" from the South — suggests that the intellectual consensus has kept world trade

relatively free and that has allowed hundreds of millions of people in the Third World to get their first taste of prosperity, may be unwelcome.

The writer, a professor of economics at Stanford University, is author of "Redding Prosperity." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Chinese Collapse

SHANGHAI — The Chinese army at Wai-Ju and on the Yalu river, which is opposing the advance of the Japanese main army, has mutinied. The men are discarding their arms because of want of ammunition. Being cut off from supplies, the Chinese defenses have completely collapsed and are now only a farce. There is panic in Peking, the very name of the Japanese inspiring terror everywhere. China is perfectly helpless.

1919: The 'New' Germans

BRUSSELS — In connection with the peaceful American business invasion of Belgium, many salesmen from the United States are going on from here to Germany. Those travelers who have had dealings with the Germans report that they are doing everything to counteract sentiment against

them. The German is adopting this attitude in order to regain trade lost during the war and to try to reconquer lost commercial fields.

1944: Eisenhower Speaks

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force — [From our New York edition:] "We shall obliterate Nazism and German militarism," General Dwight D. Eisenhower promised the German people today [Sept. 28] in his "Proclamation No. 1." "We shall overthrow the Nazi rule, dissolve the Nazi party and abolish the cruel, oppressive and discriminatory laws and institutions which the party has created," he declared. He further said he would punish both military and party leaders, the Gestapo and others proved guilty of crimes and atrocities. "We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors," General Eisenhower said.

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OPINION

A Melody to Doctor Gramm's Prescriptions

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Senator Phil Gramm, the Texas Republican, is agreeably free of cloying coyness: "I made up my mind a long time ago to run for president."

His wife Wendy, an Asian-American who served in the Reagan and Bush administrations, is on the board of visitors of the University of Iowa college of business administration and the board of directors of Iowa Beef Products, the largest employer in the state that begins the delegate selection process. "This," says Mr. Gramm of the coming campaign, "is something we have been working at a long time."

From 1992 through this fall's elections he will have spent 286 days on the road away from Washington and Texas. In the last 100 days of this autumn's campaign he will attend events in 34 states. His computerized data base on people he has met since 1991 is at 164,454 names and expanding. Everyone on the list gets correspondence from him. This list includes the names of 62,000 Iowans.

In 1988, 108,000 Iowans attended the Republican caucuses, which Bob Dole won with 34,000 votes. The CD-ROM data displaying the Gramm campaign's progress, needs and timetable fills the screen 11 times just listing the sites in Iowa and New Hampshire he has visited since 1991.

Mr. Gramm says that he failed third, seventh and ninth grades because of problems with reading and arithmetic. Today he is one of three senators with Ph.D.s (Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Paul Wellstone are the others).

He came to politics from the economics

department at Texas A&M, where he met Wendy, another Ph.D., who also was teaching economics there. He has meticulously studied the arithmetics of presidential campaigning and brings astonishing zest to the economics of presidential campaigning. "I love raising money. I believe in what I'm doing and don't mind asking for help."

He has a donors list of 88,000 names. Two million other people have contributed \$109 million to the Republican Party in response to letters he has signed as chairman of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee. His presidential campaign will absorb some of that committee's staff, who will be sent to states where they worked on Senate campaigns.

He believes the "money filter" in 1995 will winnow the field of serious candidates. To be serious, he says, a candidate will need to have upward of \$25 million before Iowa. Given the compression of the 1996 nominating season, delegate selection will happen too fast to allow anyone to raise large sums on the basis of early victories. Mr. Dole can raise the early money. Many professionals doubt that Lamar Alexander, Dick Cheney or Dan Quayle can, or that Jack Kemp will want to.

After Iowa (Feb. 12) and New Hampshire (Feb. 20) come South Dakota (Feb. 27), then the Colorado, Georgia and Maryland primaries on March 5. Mr. Gramm says, "If I get there as a viable candidate, I'll win the nomination." Next comes New

York (March 7), South Carolina (March 9) and then Super Tuesday (March 12), mostly in the South (Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Texas).

"There is no way," Mr. Gramm says, "there will be more than two people standing after Super Tuesday—in all probability there will be one."

Washington wisdom holds that Mr. Gramm's slightly academic and grumpy demeanor and Southwestern twang are nearly insuperable obstacles to a successful candidacy. But to a growing number of conservatives, who choose Republican nominees, he sounds melodious because of what he says.

Congress's late-session legislative calendar imparted momentum to Mr. Gramm's courtship of the Republican nominating electorate. He was prominent in the fight over the crime bill and was an important impediment to Clintonism in health care.

No rival for the nomination is apt to match Mr. Gramm's rhetorical gift for assuring Republicans that they need not fear from him another nightmare like the Bush administration. For example, "The Founding Fathers would be stunned that in 1994 two consenting adults can engage in any voluntary behavior, with constitutional protection, other than industry and commerce, or owning private property."

A successful candidacy requires money, ideas and luck. Mr. Gramm probably will be the best financed and most conservative candidate in the Republican race. If luck is the residue of design, Mr. Gramm is poised for a run of luck.

Washington Post Writers Group.

History's Balm for a Wounded First Lady

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — What a heady time that was. Exactly a year ago, the headlines declared that Hillary had taken the Hill as if Congress were San Juan or Iwo Jima.

She came, saw and wowed the place, answering every question about the health care plan she had shepherded to the Capitol door. The members

MEANWHILE

were in various stages of awe. The media was in full gush. Under the spotlight, under pressure, she was a pro.

But lately Hillary Clinton's schedule is a list of photo opportunities — a day care center, a children's hospital.

On Monday, when health care reform was officially declared dead, she wasn't even asked for a eulogy. On Tuesday, she was busy escorting Mrs. Yeltsin.

These have to be hard times for the president's wife, the woman-in-her-own-right, the confident lawyer. Through the campaign and the early days of the administration when Hillary Rodham Clinton was the target of as much vitriol as I have ever seen, she took com-

fort in thinking about Eleanor Roosevelt's strength under fire. Moments before she went into the congressional hearing room last year, an aide whispered to Hillary, "This is Eleanor Roosevelt time."

Hillary chose Eleanor as her role model while she was clearing a new path for women in the White House. But who will she look to now, at a moment of defeat, a time when the most secure of us would feel shaken and unsure? Well, how about Eleanor Roosevelt?

I am told that the Clintons have a copy of Doris Kearns Goodwin's new book, "No Ordinary Time," on their night table. I hope so. It challenges the view that most of us have of Eleanor the loon who moved from the ugly duckling of her childhood to the strong woman in the White House.

In real life, Eleanor Roosevelt faced continual crises and had to reinvent her role no less than three times as first lady. When Franklin Roosevelt was elected in 1932, his wife was terrified that she would be locked into a ceremonial role,

condemned to the one thing she couldn't bear: feeling useless. Again in 1940, when the prospects of war drew Franklin to foreign policy, Eleanor's working partnership in the New Deal was threatened. Finally, when the war broke out, Eleanor took the first government job ever held by a first lady, at the Office of Civil Defense. When it blew up in her face, she had to reinvent her role again.

The times are different, of course. So are their psyches and their marriages. But Hillary shares with her predecessor the need for a sense of purpose in life.

The Clintons came into office with experience as working partners. They believed that they had the people behind health care reform and all they needed was the policy. In the too-secret, too-expert, too-Beltway process of creating the policy, they lost the people.

They can blame it on gridlock, on Republicans, on the media. Fair enough. But it was also bungled. I would be surprised if Hillary didn't share a sense of failure. Where do

you go after you've walked into a propeller?

When a wounded Eleanor resigned from the Office of Civil Defense, she was at her lowest moment. Gradually, she found her work again, and went from being an inside player to an outside agitator. As Mr. Goodwin puts it, "She became a voice for people who didn't have access to the system." She brought that voice to FDR when it was welcome and when it wasn't. She helped the country change.

Today, more Americans feel voiceless, angry, alienated. If there's a role to be filled, it is hearing and raising that outside voice.

If Hillary Clinton chooses, as hinted, to focus on children, it won't be photo ops for long. The well-being of American children is at the matrix of private anxieties and public policies. She has the power and the voice to make that case.

In this era, women are routinely called upon to rewrite the script of their lives. Hillary Rodham Clinton has done it before. She'll do it again.

It's still Eleanor Roosevelt time.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kashmir's Long Crisis

The New York Times editorial "India's Dirty Little War" (Sept. 7) shows a lack of perspective regarding South Asia. It refers to a UN resolution adopted more than 40 years ago for holding a plebiscite in Kashmir. The resolution had three parts: enforcement of a ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir; withdrawal of Pakistani forces and re-establishment of administrative control by the government of Jammu and Kashmir over areas vacated by the departing troops; and initiation of a process for holding a plebiscite with UN observers.

Instead of pulling out its forces, however, Pakistan integrated about 3,300 square miles (8,500 square kilometers) of Kashmir territory into Pakistan and even traded about 12,000 square miles of Kashmir land with the Chinese in return for arms. Under the circumstances, the Jammu and Kashmir government could do only one thing: ascertain the will of the people. This was done by calling a sovereign constituent assembly elected on the basis of universal franchise. That assembly decided to make the state of Jammu and Kashmir an integral part of India. It also made the accession clause irrevocable.

Pakistan never implemented the UN resolution for withdrawing its troops from the areas of Jammu and Kashmir it occupied forcibly. Instead, it invaded India twice, in 1965 and 1971. After the 1965 war, an agreement was signed by the two countries, and after 1971 an agreement was signed as well. Under the latter, India returned to Pakistan 5,000 square miles of territory under its occupation and Pakistan accepted the line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir and promised to solve all the issues between the two countries "bilaterally."

Once again, however, Pakistan did not honor its international commitments. It began a low-profile proxy war by sending in infiltrators trained by Pakistani Army instructors and armed with sophisticated American weapons given to Pakistan for use in Afghanistan. The infiltrators killed a large number of innocent people and burned a lot of property, schools and colleges. More than 300,000 Hindus were driven out of their native land.

The editorial calls on the Clinton administration to be more evenhanded in dealing with the nations of South Asia, a welcome piece of advice. What about Pakistan, after its brazen confession of stockpiling nuclear weapons? Why not advise the Clinton administra-

tion to ask Islamabad to accept inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency? What about America's well-known tilt in favor of Pakistan?

S. N. DHAR,
New Delhi.

Sumanda K. Datta-Ray describes the problems of the Indian economy with great perspective in "Can India Rise to Meet East Asia's Challenge?" (Opinion, Sept. 9). But the writer fails to mention the colossal drain on India's economy that is being caused by the continuing Indian occupation of Jammu and Kashmir. Moreover, the brutalities being perpetrated by Indian security forces in Kashmir do not speak well for India. The sooner India allows self-determination for the Kashmiri people, the better it will be for India. What the Indian government is doing in Kashmir is indeed a "march of folly."

JAMIL D. DADABHOY,
Karachi, Pakistan.

Advice for America

The recent population conference in Cairo seems to have come up with useful guidelines for family planning policies, namely that women should be involved in the decision-making process at all levels, that there must be broad dissemination of information and wide, accessible choice of methods of family planning. These discoveries, however, should be applied not only in so-called Third World countries where population pressures and economic development are on a collision course. They are equally important in the United States, which in some respects, including family planning, is also a Third World country. The lack of sex education, the high rate of teenage pregnancy and the high incidence of abortion testify to the failure of family planning. America must improve its record and follow through on the population conference's recommendations.

LAETITIA DE KANTER,
Gryon, Switzerland.

It's Not Bad Stuff

Regarding "Cru des Ptolémées Has an Image Problem: All Its Years Are Lousy" (Sept. 26):

Having happily guzzled my way through at least half a bottle a day of the white and rose version of Cru des Ptolémées during several recent holidays in Egypt, I can only conclude that your correspondent and his various witnesses are vindictive wimps. It's good stuff. I've had far worse in Italy, Spain and, yes, even France — and neither my head nor my stomach complained.

DAVID WOODS,
Geneva.

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Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	3,100	34	1,700	900
— hand delivery S.Kr.	3,500	28	1,900	1,050
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	44	335	185
Rest of Europe, ex CEI \$	485	—	265	145
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BALTIC SEA TRAGEDY / ROLL ON, ROLL OFF

Auto Ferries Are Vulnerable Because of Open-Deck Design

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Roll-on, roll-off ships like the Baltic ferry Estonia have an inherently unstable design, according to maritime experts.

They have huge doors front and rear to allow cars and trucks to drive on and off. The decks are large open hangars and they lack the internal bulkheads of conventional freighters.

One result is that a relatively small amount of water on the car deck can rapidly destabilize the ships.

The British-owned Herald of Free Enterprise flipped onto its side and 188 people died off Zeebrugge in March 1987 after it left harbor with the bow doors open. Water came in as the ship was turning, and it sank within seconds.

Did the same thing happen to the Estonia in the storm-driven waters of the Baltic Sea? The only evidence to this effect came from a crew member who said he saw on a TV monitor water coming through the door onto the car deck.

International safety standards introduced since the sinking of the Herald of Free Enterprise have set progressively stricter safety standards.

There are two separate sets of standards—one for Northwest Europe and a less stringent one for the rest of the world. This means that a ferry considered unfit for the English Channel could continue to operate in some other countries.

The safety standards are expressed as coefficients. Although it was built before the standards were adopted, the Estonia had a high coefficient

of 95 percent, according to Bureau Veritas, the Paris-based classification society responsible for monitoring ships' safety.

This meant that it was authorized to continue passenger operations in the Baltic without major modifications until 1999. Veritas last inspected the Estonia in January 1994, pronouncing it fit to receive an International Passenger Safety Certificate. The company regularly surveyed the ship during its construction in West Germany, and since its launching in 1980.

Although the ship sank in a storm, experts said such rough weather should not have been a problem for a vessel of the Estonia's size and power.

Under previous owners, it had served on the rough English Channel crossing before moving to the Baltic as the Silja Star and then the Wasa King. The ship was renamed again after the Estonian state bought a half share in 1991.

A board of inquiry into the Herald of Free Enterprise tragedy found that it was caused by "the disease of sloppiness" infecting the operating company "from top to bottom." As a result, ferry companies in Britain and elsewhere were ordered to review their operating procedures.

Roger Kohn, spokesman for the International Maritime Organization in London, said that operators "don't mess around" with the roll-on, roll-off ferries, because they are aware of the danger posed by "a huge open car deck with doors at each end."

"There have not been too many accidents because they are operated with such care," Mr. Kohn said.

As a result of the Herald of Free Enterprise disaster, the maritime agency adopted a series of safety amendments in 1988 relating to passenger ferries.

The closure of cargo doors must now be noted in the ship's log. Ships must be surveyed every five years to ensure that their weight distribution has not been altered. And they must be equipped with electronic measuring instruments to check ship stability before departure. Most ships also have television monitors on the doors and big alarms.

To make them more stable, the latest roll-on, roll-off ferries are equipped with a flotation ring, known as a sponson, around the hull.

Governments and shipping companies have resisted retrofitting the ferry boats as extensively as many maritime officials would like.



Ferry survivors being helped by rescue workers Wednesday as they arrived in Finland.

Placid Sweden Reels From Worst Shock Since Palme's Death

STOCKHOLM — Swedes were stunned Wednesday by news that hundreds of their compatriots had died when the car ferry Estonia capsized and sank in the Baltic Sea.

Not since Sweden heard on early-morning radio broadcasts eight years ago that their prime minister, Olof Palme, had been assassinated the night before has the country been plunged into such deep shock.

The death of about 500 citizens — the exact number is not yet known — is the worst single event to affect Sweden in this century, according to historians.

Sweden did not fight in either World War.

Swedes from around the country were killed on a ferry known for its light-hearted atmosphere.

Trips on ferries like the Estonia, where duty-free alcohol can be bought, have become known affectionately as "booze cruises."

Many Swedes are familiar

with the dancing, shows and late-night drinking on board ferries that cross from Sweden to Finland or the Baltic states and back again.

In a country of only 8.5 million people, a large chunk of the population will know, or know of, one of the victims.

Prime Minister Carl Bildt said at a press conference Wednesday that he knew several people who were aboard the ship.

Sweden's king, Carl XVI Gustaf, made a rare television appearance to read a brief statement expressing his sorrow.

Just a few of a group of 19 young evangelists returning from a Bible study tour of Estonia survived, and just three out of a group of 70 Stockholm policemen attending a conference will return home.

"It's almost too hard to take in. Five hundred people," said Annika, a 17-year-old student, as she strolled with friends in central Stockholm.

Swedes, self-confessed introverts not known for baring their souls, appeared grim throughout the day, and the country's extensive social-support system swung into action.

On breakfast television, where many Swedes caught their first news of the tragedy, a minister sat beside the regular host.

Ministers, relatively absent in secular Sweden, were seen all day on television screens.

The ferry terminal of Färhamnen, where the Estonia should have landed, was devoid of ships but packed with several hundred people anxious for news of relatives who had been on the ferry.

Dozens of ministers and psychologists counseled the fearful relatives as they waited to find out if their loved ones were among the survivors.

Asked about the relevance of counseling, a psychologist replied: "You have to realize we had small children drawing pictures of Olof Palme's funeral a long time after the event."

Telephone lines were opened for Swedes to phone in and "talk out" their anxieties over the ferry sinking.

Sociologists said that Mr. Palme's assassination at the hands of an unknown killer had been a crushing blow for a relatively naive society where violence rarely occurs.

Cheap Estonia Goods Lure Swedish Visitors

Agence France-Press

STOCKHOLM — Swedish tourists, who made up about half of the passengers on the Estonian car ferry that sank off Finland on Wednesday, have been attracted to Estonia for inexpensive shopping trips since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Estonia has become a tourist destination since regaining independence from Moscow in 1991 by offering cheap goods such as vodka to travelers from neighboring countries. Prostitution has also been burgeoning.

The Swedes, taking advantage of a favorable exchange rate against the currency of Estonia, where living standards are markedly lower, regularly take day cruises to Tallinn, the capital, where they also buy food, cigarettes, clothes and leather goods at competitive prices.

Tallinn is the closest foreign capital to Stockholm, located 320 kilometers (200 miles) across the Baltic Sea. Swedish newspapers are full of advertisements from tour operators offering cut-price trips to the Baltic republic.

SOS: Survivors Tell of Fleeing Vessel

Continued from Page 1

pushing rafts into the water. "There were lots of rafts in the water. One had turned over, and there were three of us lying on top. One was a completely naked man in his 50s. We spent six hours on there."

He said his sea training had probably saved his life. "I didn't panic," he said. "I remembered to put on a life vest. I jumped at the right moment."

"Many people didn't wake up in time. Some were drinking and partying and were not in the best condition to cope."

Vijlho Iuranta, a passenger in his 50s from Borlänge, Sweden, had just gone to bed

when the ship heeled over. "I got out of bed and shouted to my friend that we had to get out. I made my way upwards, with difficulty and jumped from the stern."

"The first wave smashed me against the ship and I hit my head, but I managed to get hold of a rubber raft while two people were holding onto me and someone helped me onto the raft."

Mr. Kaik, the Estonian passenger, managed to cope. "The last we saw of the Estonia," he said, "was the bottom of her hull sliding swiftly beneath the waves."

(AP, Reuters)

FERRY: Over 800 Die in Europe's Worst Maritime Tragedy Since War

Continued from Page 1

and then the storm could do anything it wants with the ship."

But Andres Berg, deputy chairman of the Swedish company Nordstrom & Thulin, half-owner of the 15,600-ton ferry along with the Estonian state, said the ferry should have been able to drift without engines, even in very rough seas.

As Estonia, Sweden and Finland ordered a full investigation into the disaster, Swedish maritime safety officials said a seal that made the loading ramp watertight was found to be "unsatisfactory" during an inspection a day before the disaster.

Two Swedish inspectors, in Estonia to teach ferry safety techniques, had visited the ship before it left Tallinn as part of a training exercise. Johan Fransson, deputy director of the Swedish Maritime Authority, said:

"They had opinions on the ramp, namely that the seal was not in satisfactory condition," a seaman's union leader, Anders Lindstrom, told the Swedish news agency Tidningsnäs Telegramma.

But Mr. Fransson said: "They formed the opinion that the Estonia was, on the whole, a well-kept ship."

"Some of the deficiencies were noted. One of the deficiencies was a deficiency to the seal of the bow door. But our judgment is that the deficiency in the seal could not cause the ship to capsize and sink. Something else should have happened."

The seals, located along the edges of the cargo doors, are designed to keep water out during rough seas. But Mr. Fransson said that even if there had been a leak, there were drains on the deck to allow water to run off.

The ship, which could hold up to 2,000 people and 460 cars, had four or five bars, shops, three restaurants, gambling machines, a sauna and a swimming pool.

Many of the missing were feared to have gone down with

the ship after being caught in their bunks when the ferry sank within 15 minutes.

Experts said the swiftness of the capsizing meant that few had escaped and that many who did would have perished from the cold.

"Many of the passengers were certainly in their cabins asleep, and as the boat [would have] sunk very quickly, it must have been very difficult for many to get out," a Finnish navy commander, Raimo Tullikainen, said.

Those thrown into the sea would not have lasted more than a few hours in the frigid waters, experts said.

Many lifeboats overturned in the rough sea after the ferry, on a regular trip from Tallinn to Stockholm, sank before rescue vessels could reach it.

The car and passenger ferry sent a brief Mayday distress signal at 2324 GMT, saying it had developed a severe list in waves from 7 to 10 meters (20 to 30 feet) high.

Prime Minister Carl Bildt of Sweden said at a joint news conference with his Estonian and Finnish counterparts in Turku, the center of rescue operations, that the Estonia had been inspected regularly with no complaints.

Recent Shipping Disasters

The Associated Press

There have been a number of marine disasters in recent years:

- March 28, 1993 — 175 die when a ferry capsizes in the Teluk River in Bangladesh.
- Dec. 21, 1992 — About 380 Haitians drown as a refugee boat sinks off Great Inagua Island in the Bahamas.
- Dec. 14, 1991 — More than 460 passengers and crew members die after a coral reef tears a hole in a ferry's side near the port of Bur Safa, Egypt.
- Aug. 8, 1988 — As many as 400 drown in India when a ferry capsizes in the Ganges River.
- Dec. 20, 1987 — 1,749 drown when the ferry Doña Paz collides with the tanker MT Victor in the Philippines.
- March 6, 1987 — 189 die when water rushes through the open bow doors of the Herald of Free Enterprise, causing the British ferry to capsize off the Belgian port of Zeebrugge.
- May, 1986 — 262 are killed as overcrowded ferry sinks in the Sandhya River near Brisal, Bangladesh.
- Jan. 27, 1981 — 380 are killed when the Indonesian ship Tamponas II catches fire and sinks in the Java Sea.

CIA: After the Ames Case, Congress Rethinks the CIA

Continued from Page 1

inside the agency. In February, the end of the Cold War raised questions about the agency's future mission. Some CIA officials say they never have seen the agency more demoralized, or with so many good people looking to leave.

Now, the agency's woes are reaching a potential critical mass.

In closed sessions of the Senate and House intelligence committees this week, R. James Woolsey Jr., the director of central intelligence, will try to explain the seemingly inexplicable: how Mr. Ames, a hard-drinking and self-destructively sloppy spy, betrayed his country undetected for eight years after the CIA realized it had a traitor in its ranks.

Many of Mr. Woolsey's top aides — his director of covert operations, his deputy inspector general, his London station chief — and several recently retired barons of the CIA may have to be held publicly accountable for their failure to pay attention to the worst security breach in the agency's history.

Mr. Woolsey said Wednesday that he was reprimanding 11 former and current senior officials, including the agency's third-ranking officer, for hounding the Ames case, Reuters reported. Mr. Woolsey said the agency's inspector general has concluded that there was no gross negligence or willful misconduct that could lead to criminal charges.

But he said their "lack of attention" to the search for a possible turncoat within the agency had "caused a disaster." He named only one of the officials reprimanded, Hugh Price, the deputy director for operations and the CIA's third-ranking official. But he said Mr. Price was being kept on.

"People have concluded that the Ames story is representative of the agency," said a senior administration official. In other words, he said, the Ames case is not an aberration. It is a core sample of the CIA and it has exposed a structural dry rot within the agency.

"It's worse than the Bay of Pigs," said Allen Goodman, a former CIA official. "The whole operation is threatened, both by a traitor and by its own bureaucratic culture. No internal investigation within the agency is going to be seen as credible. The American way is to bring in an independent team and say: 'What went on here?'"

Just as the bungled 1961 invasion of Cuba stands as an emblem of failure, the Ames case has come to symbolize much that is wrong with the agency: its insularity, its questionable ability to police itself, its weakness at the end of the Cold War.

"Throughout the Cold War, the nation needed a great intelligence service, and by and large it got one," said Mr. Goodman, academic dean of the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University. "But from about 1985 onward, nobody's able to say if they are good or bad and from 1990 onward nobody's been able to say exactly why we need them."

MEXICO: Party Aide Slain

Continued from Page 1

with a semiautomatic weapon. Mexico's stock market, which had been rising, fell more than 3 percent after the shooting; the value of the Mexican peso dropped slightly as well.

Mr. Ruiz Massieu was elected to Congress in August and had been chosen to head the party delegation that would dominate the newly elected lower house.

He was governor of the state of Guerrero from 1987 until 1993 and earlier held a variety of posts within the party and state and federal governments. The party has governed Mexico since 1929. The post of secretary-general is second only to that of party president within the party.

(AP, Reuters)

Cuban Dancer Seeks Asylum

Reuters

MADRID — One of Cuba's best known dancers, Rosario Suarez, has sought political asylum in Spain.

Plague Cases Spread as Far as Calcutta

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Plague cases multiplied across India on Wednesday.

In the western state of Maharashtra, 333 new cases were reported. Maharashtra is south of the city of Surat, where the outbreak erupted last week, and surrounds Bombay, with its population of about 13 million.

In a development that officials said was especially worrisome, seven confirmed plague victims surfaced in Calcutta and the surrounding region, 1,600 kilometers

(1,000 miles) east of Surat. An additional 13 people there had plague symptoms.

Calcutta, with a population of 10.8 million, is considered one of India's dirtiest cities, and authorities were concerned the disease could spread quickly within its sprawling slums if urgent measures were not taken.

More than 300,000 people left the city of Surat in panic after the first major outbreak of plague in India since 1966 was declared last week, fleeing in all directions. Hundreds of people who took flight

have since come down with high fever, cough and chest pains — symptoms of plague — and been isolated in hospitals in far-flung regions.

Sixteen new cases of plague were registered in New Delhi, bringing the total number of confirmed victims in the Indian capital to 18.

The Delhi state health minister, Harsh Vardhan, said all of the victims had recently been to Surat and were responding favorably to antibiotic treatment.

PLAGUE: Travelers May Be Held

Continued from Page 1

citizens in close contact with the disease.

The plague vaccine requires frequent booster shots and produces unpleasant side effects, including some symptoms of the disease itself, the spokesman said. He added that people going to an epidemic area, or likely to be in contact with plague victims, can take antibiotics as a preventive measure. Antibiotics also are effective in curing the disease.

Lacking hygiene, medical care and medicines, people in Surat, the western Indian city most severely stricken by plague, have been fleeing — just as people did in medieval Europe in the face of epidemics.

Abdoulaye Named in Niger

Agence France-Press

NIAMEY, Niger — President Mahamadou Ousmane appointed Souley Abdoulaye as Niger's new prime minister Wednesday, after Mahamadou Issoufou resigned, national radio said. Mr. Abdoulaye, 38, was the president's campaign manager in last year's election and has been trade, transport and tourism minister throughout the coalition government's 18 months in power.

See our International Recruitment every Thursday



Mother Teresa arriving Wednesday in Rome from India. The airport employee who pushed the missionary's wheelchair wore a mask to protect against possible plague germs.

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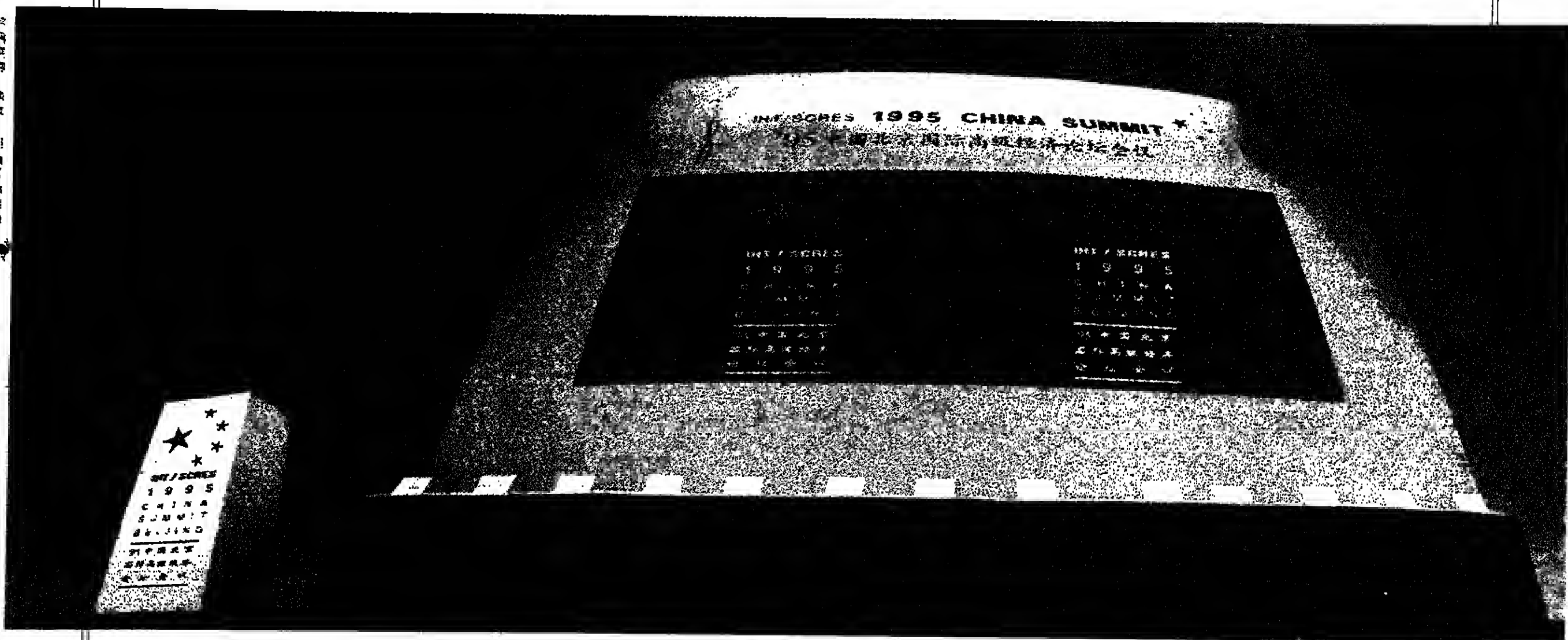
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THE STAGE IS SET FOR THE GREATEST CAST OF WORLD PLAYERS EVER ASSEMBLED IN CHINA



THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND THE STATE COMMISSION FOR RESTRUCTURING THE ECONOMIC SYSTEMS PRESENT

THE 1995 CHINA SUMMIT

APRIL 10 - 12 1995 • BEIJING

Once again, the International Herald Tribune and the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic Systems of the PRC are inviting the world's business leaders to the most important meeting of the year in China. ★ The success of the inaugural China Summit in May prompted the Chinese government to call for an annual gathering in Beijing where the leaders of China and world business can work together in order to promote better understanding between China and the world. ★ For the second time running, there will be an opportunity to hear and personally meet

the people who are driving China's economic direction into the next millennium.

★ If your corporation has a stake in the future of the Chinese economy, the 1995 China Summit is the gathering that you cannot afford to miss.

★ Participation in this unique event is limited to 37 sponsoring corporations only.

Further information on how to take part will be released shortly in the IHT.

★ To ensure your place, please contact the China Summit organizers direct at

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MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Rises
On Cyclical Issues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rose on Wednesday, led by cyclical stocks, amid optimism the U.S. central bank's decision not to raise interest rates meant the economy and corporate profits would keep growing.

"Investors now seem to be driven more by the perception that earnings will increase dramatically than interest rates will

U.S. Stocks

put a lid on stock price performance," an analyst said.

Bonds also got a boost by the Fed's inactivity on Tuesday. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 12 1/2 to yield 7.81 percent, down from 7.84 percent on Tuesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 15.14 points, to 3,678.18, according to an early tally.

Advancing issues led decliners by 2 to 1 on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume totaled 267.4 million shares.

Economically sensitive issues, which tend to gain on stable interest-rate scenarios, were

higher as fears of a rate increase receded.

Caterpillar rose, despite reports Tuesday that the National Labor Relations Board had issued new unfair labor practice reports against the farm-machinery maker.

International Paper, DuPont and AlliedSignal also climbed. Support also stemmed from stronger-than-expected durable goods orders. The Commerce Department said orders to U.S. factories for big-ticket durable goods soared 6 percent in August — the biggest rise in nearly two years.

Shares of regional Bell telephone companies gained for a second day after Nynex submitted a plan to New York state regulators that would eliminate a limit of 12 percent return on equity from the company's local phone operations. The provision is seen boosting profits.

Chemical stocks were led higher by Dow Chemical on news the company is teaming up with the Russian gas giant RAO Gazprom to buy three chemical plants once run by the East German communist government.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Via Associated Press

Sept. 28

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

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Bols and Campari Mix Drinks Units In New Alliance

Smurfit Sets Rights Issue, Net Rises

EU's Ultimatum on Steel

Bae Looks at Fokker Stake

Deutsche Shakes Up Loan Unit

Investor's Europe

**Frankfurt
DAX**

**London
FTSE 100 Index**

**Paris
CAC 40**

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	405.11	400.68	+1.11
Brussels	Stock Index	7,197.31	7,201.50	-0.08
Frankfurt	DAX	2,068.11	2,068.73	+0.46
Frankfurt	FAZ	781.60	779.08	+0.32
Helsinki	HEX	1,895.39	1,892.36	+0.16
London	Financial Times 30	2,356.30	2,340.20	+0.69
London	FTSE 100	3,038.70	3,008.50	+1.00
Madrid	General Index	300.05	297.30	+0.92
Milan	MIBTEL	11099	10847	+1.39
Paris	CAC 40	1,904.95	1,901.28	+0.19
Stockholm	Affärsvaerlden	1,835.08	1,816.96	+1.00
Vienna	Stock Index	439.30	438.10	+0.73
Zurich	SSS	923.51	919.93	+0.39

Very briefly:

Wellcome Gets FDA Warning

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL
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NYSE

holds Labor

PENSION: Court Upholds Labor

of a pivotal 1990 judgment in the case of *Barber vs. Guardian Royal Exchange*, which ruled that the long-time practice of allowing women to retire at 60 and men at 65 was discriminatory, but it offered few clues as to how companies could equal-

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Figure 6 shows the results of the numerical simulation for the case of $\alpha = 0.1$. The figure consists of two plots. The top plot shows the normalized velocity profile U^+ versus the normalized distance from the wall y^+ . The bottom plot shows the normalized velocity profile U^+ versus the normalized distance from the wall y^+ .

The top plot displays the velocity profile for different values of the parameter β : $\beta = 0.1$, $\beta = 0.2$, $\beta = 0.3$, $\beta = 0.4$, and $\beta = 0.5$. The profiles are shown for $y^+ \in [0, 10]$. The velocity U^+ increases with y^+ and decreases as β increases.

The bottom plot displays the velocity profile for different values of the parameter γ : $\gamma = 0.1$, $\gamma = 0.2$, $\gamma = 0.3$, $\gamma = 0.4$, and $\gamma = 0.5$. The profiles are shown for $y^+ \in [0, 10]$. The velocity U^+ increases with y^+ and decreases as γ increases.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	180	High	Low	180	Cy
1990	100.00	80.00	100.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	100.00
1991	110.00	90.00	110.00	1.10	11.00	11.00	11.00	110.00	90.00	110.00	110.00
1992	120.00	100.00	120.00	1.20	12.00	12.00	12.00	120.00	100.00	120.00	120.00
1993	130.00	110.00	130.00	1.30	13.00	13.00	13.00	130.00	110.00	130.00	130.00
1994	140.00	120.00	140.00	1.40	14.00	14.00	14.00	140.00	120.00	140.00	140.00
1995	150.00	130.00	150.00	1.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	150.00	130.00	150.00	150.00
1996	160.00	140.00	160.00	1.60	16.00	16.00	16.00	160.00	140.00	160.00	160.00
1997	170.00	150.00	170.00	1.70	17.00	17.00	17.00	170.00	150.00	170.00	170.00
1998	180.00	160.00	180.00	1.80	18.00	18.00	18.00	180.00	160.00	180.00	180.00
1999	190.00	170.00	190.00	1.90	19.00	19.00	19.00	190.00	170.00	190.00	190.00
2000	200.00	180.00	200.00	2.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	200.00	180.00	200.00	200.00
2001	210.00	190.00	210.00	2.10	21.00	21.00	21.00	210.00	190.00	210.00	210.00
2002	220.00	200.00	220.00	2.20	22.00	22.00	22.00	220.00	200.00	220.00	220.00
2003	230.00	210.00	230.00	2.30	23.00	23.00	23.00	230.00	210.00	230.00	230.00
2004	240.00	220.00	240.00	2.40	24.00	24.00	24.00	240.00	220.00	240.00	240.00
2005	250.00	230.00	250.00	2.50	25.00	25.00	25.00	250.00	230.00	250.00	250.00
2006	260.00	240.00	260.00	2.60	26.00	26.00	26.00	260.00	240.00	260.00	260.00
2007	270.00	250.00	270.00	2.70	27.00	27.00	27.00	270.			

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EB
the architect



Two sizes for men and one size for ladies.
movement. Curved sapphire glass. Water-resistant sharkskin strap. 5

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SPAIN
AL QURUM MUSTAT SAUDI ARABIA AL QUA
JAPAN YOUNG SUPER PEPPER TOKYO

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E.L.

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es. Quartz or mechanical self-winding
resistant to 30 metres. Metal bracelet or
or international limited guarantee.

PARIS:ELLE GERMANY:LINN KÖLN:MAYER,
ZÜRICH:KIKLIEN
ON AVON BELGIUM:SLAETS ANVERS:
OMAN:

RIYADH, JEDDAH, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE
USA: SHREVE & CO. SAN FRANCISCO

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一、關於我國經濟建設之方針。我國經濟建設之方針，應以發展生產力為第一要義。在生產力發展之基礎上，應以改善民生為第一要義。在改善民生之基礎上，應以發展文化為第一要義。在發展文化之基礎上，應以發展國防為第一要義。此為我國經濟建設之基本方針。

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EBEL

the architects of time

1911

Two sizes for men and one size for ladies. Quartz or mechanical self-winding movement. Curved sapphire glass. Water-resistant to 30 metres. Metal bracelet or water-resistant sharkskin strap. 5 year international limited guarantee.

FRANCE: O. J. REPRIN, PARIS • P. LÉGRIN, MARSEILLE GERMANY: LINN, KÖLN • MAVER, AUGSBURG ITALY: FAROLI, BRESCIA SWITZERLAND: TURKER, ZÜRICH • KÖNIG, UNITED KINGDOM: P. B. ELLI, STRATFORD, ON ROAD BELGIUM: QUERTS, BRUXES SPAIN: ALBAZ, MADRID • J. N. GONZALEZ, BARCELONA SAUDI ARABIA: AL-HAGALI, RIYAD • JEDDAH HONG KONG: SINCOUR, AL QURUMI, MUSCAT

JAPAN: N. KON, SIER, HEGNER, TOKYO USA: SHREVE & CO., SAN FRANCISCO

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Grand War

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SK: Central 12

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	S&P 100	High Low Steel/Chem
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[illegible]

13 Month		Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Label	Chg
Min Low Stock								
156	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
157	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
158	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
159	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
160	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
161	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
162	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
163	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
164	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
165	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
166	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
167	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
168	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
169	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
170	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
171	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
172	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
173	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
174	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
175	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
176	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
177	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
178	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
179	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
180	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
181	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
182	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
183	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
184	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
185	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
186	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
187	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
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193	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
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224	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
225	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
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233	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
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334	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
335	15	Brief	30	190	15	15	15	15
336	15	Brief	30	190				

[illegible]

12 Month									
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	PS	High	Low	Lowest
2617	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2618	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2619	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2620	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2621	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2622	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2623	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2624	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2625	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2626	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2627	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2628	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2629	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2630	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2631	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2632	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2633	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2634	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2635	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2636	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2637	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2638	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2639	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2640	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2641	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2642	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2643	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2644	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2645	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2646	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2647	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2648	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2649	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2650	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2651	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2652	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2653	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2654	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2655	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2656	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2657	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2658	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2659	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2660	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2661	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2662	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2663	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2664	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2665	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2666	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2667	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2668	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2669	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2670	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2671	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2672	13	Karnes			20	19	20	13	10
2									

[illegible][illegible]

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect state trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52s 100s High Low Latest Ch'ge

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Sales figures are unaffiliated. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest week. Where a split or stock dividend amounted to 25 percent or more, the year's high low range and closing dividend are shown for this new stock split. Unless written to the contrary, all prices are current quotations based on the latest declaration.

a = annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c = cumulative dividend.
d = called.
e = yearly low.
f = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g = dividend in Canadian notes, subject to 10% non-residence tax.
h = dividend declared after split or 1% stock dividend.
i = dividend declared or paid, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
j = dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
k = dividend declared or paid this year, the high-low range begins with the start of the prior 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the most day delivery.
P/E = price-earnings ratio.
r = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus % stock split.
s = stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
t = dividend paid in stocks in preceding 12 months, estimated.
u = new yearly high.
v = non-dividend paying.
vi = in bankruptcy or receivable or being recognized under liquidation, receivership Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
w = written.
x = distributed.
y = with warrants.
z = no dividend.
ZS = no distribution.
ZT = no trading.
V = as-yet-divided and asks in suit.
Y = yield.

هكذا عنه لأصل

Sept. 28, 1994

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

d Long Term - DMK	BA	105.25%	d Gill & Bond	10.20	MEEILL LYNCH	d Reese (CN) Bond	10.20
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SPORTS

Season Delay Nears
As Players Rebuff
NHL Tax Proposal

The Associated Press
TORONTO — Gary Bettman seems resigned to a postponement of the start of the National Hockey League season. Players are not giving him any reason to think otherwise.

Bettman, the league's commissioner, gave the players union a new proposal during eight hours of negotiations on Tuesday, but Bob Goodenow, the union's executive director, described the offer as "unacceptable."

"We still have a lot of work to do and I am getting concerned that time is getting short," said Bettman before he headed back to New York to await a call from Goodenow to see if and when talks would resume.

"As time marches on I will be more and more concerned," he said. "We have some time to cross. Are they so wide and so deep that they are incapable of being crossed? I hope not and I think not, but the more time we spend together and the

less progress we make, my level of concern rises.

"It is not impossible, but I do not want to hold out too much optimism."

Bettman has said he would decide Friday whether to postpone the start of the season, which is scheduled for Saturday.

The NHL's new proposal deals with a tax plan to help finance small-market teams. Goodenow called it a variation on an old theme.

Marty McSorley, Los Angeles Kings' defenseman, warned that the players were willing to stay out the whole season if owners do not budge on the issue of taxing salaries.

"We're prepared to shut it down," he said.

Players interviewed at exhibition game sites were disenchanted by the recent developments.

"One person" — Bettman — "has taken the bull by the horns," said the Kings' star center Wayne Gretzky. "I think he has backed himself into a corner by saying there will be no hockey on Saturday. It is very disappointing."

"It's tough to anticipate what will happen Saturday, but right now we're a little disappointed," said John Vanbiesbroeck, goalie and team representative for the Florida Panthers. "It doesn't look like much progress. We put together a package and they didn't like it."

"Unfortunately, we couldn't get past this hurdle. They want to have a meeting on Saturday to discuss the tax plan, but we don't want to do that."

Goodenow said he was working this week toward negotiating a collective agreement to replace one that expired Sept. 15, 1993.

"We understand where we are on the big issues and it may well be there are some fundamental disagreements on how to approach some of those issues," Bettman said.

"If we're in the same position a month from now, we'll have to see."

More will be known after next Wednesday, when the league's Board of Governors meets in New York. There has been talk that some owners are considering a player lockout, but according to Bettman, that is simply speculation. Training camp will open as scheduled on Oct. 7, and the league's season opener is scheduled for Oct. 13.



Bob Goodenow, left, NHL union chief, and Marty McSorley of the Kings after talks.

Romanian Gymnasts' 'Strike'
Shakes Loose Overdue Money

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The idea of athletes going on strike, which has led to the cancellation of baseball's World Series, has found resonance in the most improbable of places: among teenage female gymnasts in Romania.

Less than two months before the world team gymnastics championships in Germany, the favored Romanians staged, if not exactly a work stoppage, then at least a disruptive slowdown in training, the effects of which reverberated to the top levels of the Romanian government.

Beginning last week, up to 10 Romanian stars, including a two-time Olympic champion, refused to train indoors on the balance beam and uneven bars and in the vault and floor exercise.

Instead, they limited themselves to jogging and other outdoor activity, demanding that they receive prize money promised by the government for recent performances at the world individual championships and European championships, according to interviews with gymnastics officials, the national team coach and one of the country's top gymnasts.

Such a refusal to train would have been risky, almost unimaginable, under the dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu. But with democratic reform in Romania has come the freedom of dissent. And in this case, anyway, the slowdown appears to have worked.

Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu intervened, promising that the overdue money would be paid.

"The Sport and Youth Ministry called me last night to say our prime minister had swept away all the bureaucratic barriers that held up normal prize payments," said the national team coach, Octavian Belu. Reuters reported from Bucharest.

"It only took one phone call and within two hours there was a positive solution after my girls waited five months with unbroken promises," he said.

"It was a misunderstanding," Adrian Stoica, general secretary of the Romanian gymnastics federation, said in a telephone interview from Bucharest. "Now the problem is solved."

Lavinia Milosovic, 17, who won two gold medals at the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona, said the work slowdown began Sept. 21. Belu said it was Saturday. Both denied Stoica's claim that it had been a one-day strike.

The confusion was monitored from the United States by the most famous Romanian gymnast of all, Nadia Comaneci, who defected in November 1989, a month before Ceausescu was overthrown, and now lives in Norman, Oklahoma.

Comaneci, who said she spoke with Romanian officials Tuesday, said in a telephone

interview that Belu might have orchestrated the slowdown because he was involved in a rivalry with officials of the junior national team in Bucharest.

Such tension is normal, she said, considering that the junior athletes may be the ones actually competing in Atlanta in 1996. Others said Belu might be concerned about money owed to him.

It is common for athletes to receive award money for performances at Olympic Games and world championships. For example, an American gymnast who wins a gold medal at the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta will be paid \$15,000 by the United States Olympic Committee.

A Romanian law enacted in July, Stoica said, is designed to increase the award money to athletes, who are heavily taxed for their earnings. The tax is approximately 65 percent, Romanian officials said.

The new law languished because it lacked the signature from a government official. Hence, the gymnasts were not paid.

Now the athletes have been assured that the check is in the mail. Or in the case of Milosovic, the money will be waiting at the airport.

She was due to be paid Wednesday for a bronze medal and a silver medal won at the world individual championships in Australia in April. She was to receive the money at the Bucharest airport when she left for a competition in Birmingham, England, officials said.

In a month, they said, she will be paid for gold, silver and bronze medals won at the European championships in May in Stockholm, where the Romanians won the team title.

Congress Is on Deck in Baseball Dispute

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. capital, which hasn't had a baseball team since 1971, has become the only place for major-league baseball in the absence of games and labor negotiations.

For the second successive week, a congressional subcommittee will hold a hearing aimed at ending the season-shattering strike.

This Thursday's session deals with a bill that would impose binding arbitration on the dispute if no agreement is reached by Feb. 1.

Representative Pat Williams, Democrat of Montana, introduced the bill in the House on Friday. He will head the hearing Thursday as chairman of the labor-management relations subcommittee of the House committee on education and labor.

Among those scheduled to appear are Richard Ravitch, the owners' chief labor executive; Charles O'Connor, general counsel of the clubs' labor relations committee; Gene Orza, the union's associate general counsel; Bernie Williams of the Yankees; and Orel Hersheiser of the Dodgers.

The bill would create a three-member arbitration panel that would conduct hear-

ings into the reasons for the dispute and baseball's economics. The panel would have the power to subpoena books and records from the clubs and witnesses to testify. It would be made up of one person designated by each side and a third selected by both sides.

Congress is scheduled to adjourn no later than Oct. 15 and probably by Oct. 7, so the bill is unlikely to go anywhere this session. But if the players remain on strike when Congress returns in January and Williams has developed any support for the idea, the bill could move forward then.

The NBA:
Time to
Worry Yet?

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There has been no progress in negotiations since the National Basketball Association's collective bargaining agreement expired in June. And the two sides remain far apart on major issues.

Those facts have led to concern that the NBA is flirting with the same kind of labor turmoil that curtailed the major league baseball season and threatens to delay the start of the National Hockey League season.

Should NBA fans be worried about seeing their season interrupted as well? "I don't think fans should be concerned yet," said an optimistic but cautious Russ Granik, the NBA's deputy commissioner. "If we're in the same position a month from now, we'll have to see."

More will be known after next Wednesday, when the league's Board of Governors meets in New York. There has been talk that some owners are considering a player lockout, but according to Granik, that is simply speculation. Training camp will open as scheduled on Oct. 7, and the league's season opener is scheduled for Oct. 13.

"We understand where we are on the big issues and it may well be there are some fundamental disagreements on how to approach some of those issues," Bettman said.

"If we're in the same position a month from now, we'll have to see."

Goodenow said he was working this week toward negotiating a collective agreement to replace one that expired Sept. 15, 1993.

"We understand where we are on the big issues and it may well be there are some fundamental disagreements on how to approach some of those issues," Bettman said.

Goodenow said he was working this week toward negotiating a collective agreement to replace one that expired Sept. 15, 1993.

SCOREBOARD

Japanese Leagues

Central League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	44	29	0	.607	—
Chunichi	44	29	0	.607	—
Hiroshima	43	30	1	.592	1
Hanshin	41	32	3	.562	3
Yokohama	38	35	6	.520	6
Yokubai	37	36	7	.507	7

Pacific League

W	L	T	Pct.	GB	
Saito	43	29	1	.596	—
Fukuoka	42	30	2	.586	1
Osaka	41	31	3	.570	2
Chiba	38	34	6	.526	5
Deaf	37	35	7	.514	6
Yokubai	36	36	8	.500	7

Wednesday's Results

Yokohama vs. Hiroshima, p.d., rain

Yokubai vs. Hiroshima, p.d., rain

Saito vs. Fukuoka, p.d., rain

Chiba vs. Osaka, p.d., rain

Deaf vs. Yokubai, p.d., rain

Yokubai vs. Osaka, p.d., rain

Yokubai vs. Osaka, p.d., rain

Yokubai vs. Osaka, p.d., rain

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Yokubai vs. Osaka, p.d., rain

Yokubai vs. Osaka, p.d., rain

Yokubai vs. Osaka, p.d., rain

UEFA Cup Results

FIRST ROUND, SECOND LEG

Leeds United 1, Tottenham 0 (agg. 2-1)

Leeds United 1, Tottenham 0 (agg. 2-1)

Leeds United 1, Tottenham 0 (agg. 2-1)

Leeds United 1, Tottenham 0 (agg. 2-1)

Leeds United 1, Tottenham 0 (agg. 2-1)

Leeds United 1, Tottenham 0 (agg. 2-1)

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UEFA Cup Results

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By James Dunaway

✶ "I may try to run away from these guys in the first part of the race so they won't be able to catch me," he said.

**Reuters**

She is also asking the courts for an immediate end to the suspension, imposed by the

Krabbe is determined to make a comeback and will start serious training next month, her adviser Thorsten Heuser said Wednesday.

"Krabbe has been keeping fit but of course it's not high-performance training," said Heuser. "Now she wants to know how she could fare at a high level."

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Italians' Swedish coach Sven-Goran Eriksson said that with Roberto Mancini also out, he had problems settling on a

© New York Times/ Edited by Will Shortz

The following instructions were omitted from the puzzle printed in the IHT's editions of Sept. 28: The circled letters, reading in order from top to bottom will reveal the makeup of the four unclued answers.

TODAY'S

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Appears on Page 13

PERSONALS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Herald Tribune

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Medical Machinery

WASHINGTON — Here's what they don't tell you about health care costs. Every day someone invents a machine to save people's lives. Once it comes onto the market doctors are obligated to use it. If they don't, some nasty lawyer will accuse them of malpractice. So the more the invention is used the higher the cost of medical care.

For example, let's look at the Dingerscope, a new nuclear camera that permits the physician to examine every part of the human body from a crouching position.

This allows medical personnel to tell whether a patient is lying on his stomach or his back. Once this has been established by the machine, doctors are able to use the 50 other machines at their disposal to treat patients.

The cost of using the Dingerscope is \$14,000, which does not include a 15 percent tip for the technician.

Here's an example of what we're talking about:

Stephanie Stefanini is brought into the hospital for possible acid indigestion. The doctor is prepared to prescribe medicine, costing \$1.50, when Kristi Fischer, one of the residents, tells him that the Dingerscope has arrived. She suggests that they use it to establish if there is any gas associated with the stomachache or not.

"That's a good idea," the doctor says. "How long will it take to prepare the patient for the machine?"

"Two days," the resident tells him. "It's just a question of availability. There is quite a line ahead of us as this is a new machine and everyone has fallen in love with it."

The doctor turns to the resident and says, "Dr. Chris Spurney is in charge of the Dingerscope. Call him and ask him when we can come down."

"Dr. Spurney is playing golf because it's Wednesday. Dr. Jon Swerdlow is doing the Ding today."

Meanwhile, Stephanie is becoming more and more uncomfortable and begs for fast relief. The doctor instructs the nurse to hold her down.

"Mrs. Stefanini, my job as a physician is to use every piece of equipment in this hospital. Before the Ding appeared, you would be out of here in 20 minutes. But since we have the machine it would be a betrayal of my Hippocratic Oath if I didn't put you under it."

"I appreciate that, Doctor, but one Ding procedure and I will have blown my entire health insurance allowance for the next six years. Is there any occasion where a doctor can treat a patient without sending him down to the nuclear smash-department?"

The doctor says, "I have been practicing medicine for 30 years and I have never known the hospital to buy a machine and not use it day and night."

The resident announced that the Ding was ready, and Stephanie was wheeled down into the lead-lined basement.

Her head was inserted into an opening, her shoulders were strapped to a trolley, and her legs were placed around the soft drink machine.

A technician entered the room and rubbed some ointment on Stephanie's stomach. Then he signaled his assistant to pull the lever. Out of the side of the machine came a piece of microfilm and a stick of bubble gum. The doctor read it and then handed Stephanie an Alka Seltzer. Her final bill was \$25,000.

Fallen Quiz Whiz Still Longs for Revenge

By Tom Dunkel

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Honestly, isn't outsmarting a precocious college kid one of life's great pleasures? Ask Herb Stempel. He knows.

Last summer he and his wife were invited to the suburban New York City home of Julian Krainin, one of the producers of the new Robert Redford film "Quiz Show," so that the actor John Turturro could get a close-up fix on the character he'd be playing. Everybody was chatting amiably at the dinner table when Krainin's son Todd suddenly pitched a fastball question at Herb.

He asked Stempel if he knew the longest word in the English language. Thirty-eight years ago Herbert Stempel racked up \$50,000 in winnings and became one of television's most celebrated quiz show contestants. Now 67, he regularly watches "Jeopardy!" and figures he nails "approximately 85 percent" of the questions.

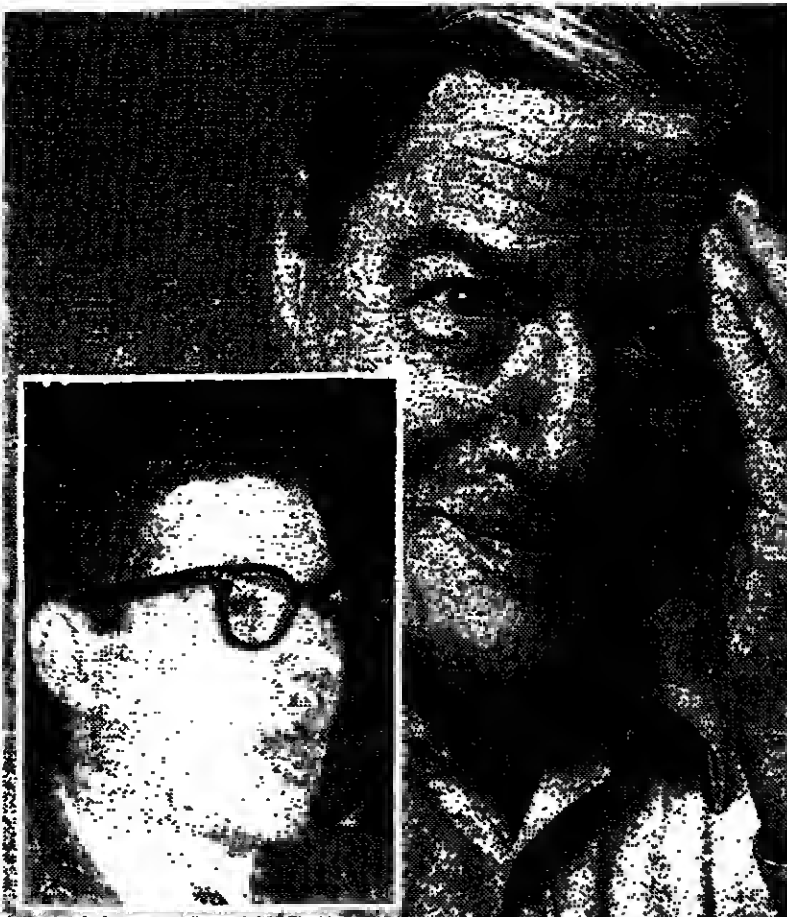
Well, Stempel not only came up with flocinacinilipilification, but tossed in the definition. "I said, 'That's from Shakespeare,'" says Stempel. "It means the act of rendering [something] as worthless."

About 50 million people once had a lot of faith in Stempel. That's the size of the weekend audience "Twenty-One" pulled in its peak in the mid-1950s. But in October 1959, after Stempel was off the show and the show was off the air, Stempel and dozens of other witnesses sat in front of a congressional subcommittee revealing the vast quiz show hoax.

"Twenty-One," "The \$64,000 Question," "Dobson" and most of their competitors turned out to be rigged.

"I was assigned to play the role of a nerd, a human computer," says Stempel. "And I have to say I acted pretty well." Many "actors" took prearranged dives; Stempel testified that he ended his six-week undefeated run by throwing a highly publicized face-off with challenger Charles Van Doren, a young Columbia University English instructor. Van Doren wound up king of the quiz show hill, ultimately earning \$129,000.

After the two weeks of Washington



Herb Stempel today, and at 1959 hearings (inset).

bearings had concluded and 19 people had pleaded guilty to lying to the New York grand jury that first probed the scandal and were given suspended sentences, Stempel, in his words, "just went into the shadows and became Herb Stempel, ex-quiz contestant."

He still lives in Forest Hills, in an apartment he shares with his second wife, Ethel. The \$50,000 in prize money disappeared in months, a good chunk lost to a con artist who duped him into investing in a mythical Florida off-track betting scheme.

Stempel earned a degree in history at age 30 from the City College of New York and jumping around a bit professionally. He worked as "an assistant office manager in a corpora-

tion," then taught public school. In 1984, Stempel was hired by the New York Department of Transportation's litigation support unit. He spends his workdays in hearing rooms, fending off injury claims filed against the city.

Stempel is mellow and leaner than when he appeared on "Twenty-One." Yet the quiz show affair has never fully receded into his past. He remains peeved about the way that drama played out, about the nebulous role he was given. "Look," he says, standing up. "You think I'm short and squat? I'm nearly 5 feet tall. But every author, including people who have met me in the past, still describes me as 'short and squat.'"

Televised images can become indeli-

ble. The formerly plump Stempel had the misfortune to be cast as a populist underdog by Dan Enright, the creator and producer of "Twenty-One." Stempel had walked into Enright's offices in September 1956 to take the 363-question qualifying test for the show. He walked out with the highest-ever score, 251. At that time, Enright was running a straight game with disastrous results. Contestants were groping for answers, generally wrong ones. Stupidity is not telegraphic so Enright made a proposition: Since he knew most of the answers anyway, would Stempel mind a little coaching that would guarantee him big prize money and perhaps save Enright's show?

"I agreed to be used, I'm not exculpating myself or anything," says Stempel. "But [Enright] completely washed his hands and found himself a new guy, an all-American hero. . . . I was just totally thrust aside."

The nerd-in-the-street formula had worn thin. The "Twenty-One" ratings started dropping. Enright found a worthy successor to Stempel in the glib and polished Van Doren.

Stempel didn't go quietly. He claimed Enright reneged on promises to give him a consulting job, possibly his own panel show. Feeling betrayed, he decided to blow the whistle on the quiz fix.

On the quiz show powers as a noble act of self-destruction. The next he concedes that his motives were hardly altruistic. "For \$250 a week, believe it or not, [Enright] could have bought my silence. That was the salary I was asking."

There is one patch of solid ground in Stempel's psyche: Van Doren. His upper-class arch rival. Stempel doesn't believe the best man won. In fact, he has this fantasy of someday squaring off against Van Doren in a squeaky-clean game of "Twenty-One."

Enright tried to get Stempel to swallow Van Doren's victory. "The world is a cruel world," he mused, "and fate plays a greater part in all such things." Why isn't life fair? That's the one question Herb Stempel may never be able to answer.

PEOPLE

Life After The Donald?

Ivana To Marry Again

Ivana Trump, 45, says she will marry her Italian beau, Riccardo Mazzucchelli, 51, in March. At first she fended off his proposals, she says, because "I had to be comfortable with the idea of getting married" after being "burned so badly" before in her marriage with Donald Trump.

Sir John Gielgud, 90, received the Sixth Praemium Imperiale Theatre Prize, along with \$97,500 (\$153,500) in London. . . . Professor Simon Donaldson of Oxford University and Chinese-born Professor Shing-Tung Yau of Harvard University will share the \$400,000 Crafoord Prize for their work in geometry.

Ergene Mursiy, 19, of Tashkent, Uzbekistan, won the World Piano Competition in London. The \$10,000 prize was presented by Princess Diana just one day after Ricky Coltrane, described as a former psychiatric patient, grabbed her in a scuffle with fans outside a London nursing college. Coltrane told The Sun tabloid: "I'd never have harmed her. I just wanted to talk to her about family values, marital matters and the monarchy."

Jean-Michel Couve, the mayor of Saint-Tropez, called for a truce on Wednesday with Brigitte Bardot, who quit her home in the town this summer in a protest over fox-hunting. Couve said he would offer her the town's services in her fight for animal rights.

Sophia Loren, a target of Bardot for advertising furs, again drew the ire of animal rights activists when she attended a show in Milan by the fur company Annabella. Activists protested with a sign reading "Sophia, With Fur Coats You Have Won the Oscar for Cruelty."

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10	23/10	19/10	12/10
Austria	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Belgium	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Denmark	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
France	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Germany	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Greece	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Ireland	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Italy	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Japan	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Netherlands	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Poland	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Portugal	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Romania	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Spain	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Sweden	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Switzerland	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Turkey	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
U.S.S.R.	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
U.K.	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10

North America	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Alaska	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Canada	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Central America	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Caribbean	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Europe	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
India	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Japan	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Latin America	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Middle East	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
North America	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Oceania	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
South America	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
U.S.S.R.	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
U.K.	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10

Asia	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10	23/10	19/10	12/10
Austria	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Belgium	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Denmark	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
France	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Germany	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Greece	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Ireland	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Italy	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Japan	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Netherlands	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Poland	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Portugal	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Romania	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Spain	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Sweden	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Switzerland	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Turkey	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
U.S.S.R.	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
U.K.	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10

THIS WEEKEND AT THE BEACH

Europe and Middle East	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10	23/10	19/10	12/10
Austria	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Belgium	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Denmark	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
France	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Germany	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Greece	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Ireland	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Italy	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Japan	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Netherlands	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Poland	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Portugal	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Romania	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Spain	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Sweden	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Switzerland	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
Turkey	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
U.S.S.R.	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/10
U.K.	20/10	16/10	9/10	21/10	17/10	10/10	22/10	18/10	11/